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QUESTIONS, ANSWERS AT 14 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

Recorded Version Broadcast

LD142124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Questions and answers session following statement at 14 September Moscow press conference by Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified chairman] Now we are starting on the questions and answers. There are several reports the meaning of which -- these are reports in the BERLINER ZEITUNG, Radio GDR, the Soviet press organs -- the meaning of these reports boils down to the following: What is the military significance of the USSR's willingness to liquidate its missiles reduced in Europe, as announced in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's interview with the newspaper PRAVDA, and what in this case does the word liquidate mean? If you please, Sergey Fedorovich.

[Akhromeyev] The military significance consists in the fact that undertaking our proposal would sharply reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, as a result of which the sides, the Soviet Union and NATO, would have them in equal quantities. At the same time, as we propose, the quantity of NATO countries' medium-range planes on the continent would be reduced. In this way, at the minima. low level an equal correlation of forces would be established in all types of medium-range arms. The liquidation of the missiles would create greater confidence on both sides regarding the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken. As to the term liquidation, we have in mind here the liquidation of the launching installations, missiles and warheads. The concrete process for liquidating the reduced missiles would be realized through procedures which would be worked out during negotiations. It goes without saying that the corresponding installations and equipment being created by the United States in Europe by way of preparation for the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles would have to be subject to dismantling or destruction.

[Question] The newspaper PRAVDA -- Rusakov. In the West they allege that the nuclear weapons of Britain and France are insignificant in comparison with the nuclear potential of the USSR and United States and that for this reason the USSR has no grounds for insisting on counting British and French nuclear weapons. What can you say about this?

[Akhromeyev] This is untrue. British and French means now amount to one-quarter of the nuclear potential in the general NATO balance; this is somewhere around over 200 units. From the 162 missiles alone which they have, over 400 nuclear warheads are raised at one time. And yet they demand that we ignore the fact that the British and French nuclear weapons are aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are, so they say, under national control [podchineniye]. But NATO military leaders unfailingly count the nuclear weapons of the United State's European allies in the balance on their side. Examples of this have been cited many times. In the pamphlet just published by the U.S. State Department, "The Defense of Europe," British and French nuclear weapons are also considered to be a constituent part of the NATO potential.

The reason for Reagan's administration's stubborn disinclination to change its approach to counting British and French nuclear missiles is, on the whole, clear to us. By removing these systems beyond the confines of the talks, the NATO bloc primarily counts on gaining military advantages.

Moreover, the United States' whole position at the talks is after all virtually based on this. If these missiles are counted at the talks, then nothing will remain either of the zero option, or of the United States' interim solution, or of the discussions on the USSR's missile monopoly. The United States has therefore turned the issue of the British and French nuclear missiles into the main obstacle at the talks. The United States' aim is evidently to drag out the talks, and to deploy its missiles in Western Europe, alleging USSR intractibility.

[Question] IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev: In Western capitals and especially often in Bonn, statements are made that up to 1983 to USSR allegedly did not raise the question of counting British and French nuclear weapons with NATO, but only discussed U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. How do things stand here?

[Chairman] Georgiy Markovich, if you please.

[Korniyenko] Nothing could be further from the truth than such statements. From the very beginning of the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe -- and this was in October 1980, still under the Carter administration -- the Soviet delegation immediately put the issue of counting British and French nuclear weapons in the general, total number of medium-range nuclear weapons on the NATO side in a precise and clear manner. And this could not really have been otherwise. As soon as the talks were resumed during the Reagan administration, in November 1981, the Soviet side naturally confirmed its position on this. Our position as regards the need to count British and French nuclear weapons has also been set out by us repeatedly with total clarity and precision, both publicly, and in talks, including with the authors of those statements which, as I understand, are referred to in the question when Bonn is mentioned.

One could also remind the authors of these statements that it was not all that long ago; in August 1981, that the press department of the FRG Federal Government -- a totally official body -- published a document in which is written in black and white, as the saying goes -- I will allow myself to quote -- British and French ballistic sea-based missiles should be counted as medium-range nuclear missiles since they are not covered by the SALT II agreement. End quotation. As the saying goes, one could not put it more

In the same official FRG Government publication, corresponding numerical data were given at the same time on the British and French nuclear weapons, and these data, as was right and proper, appeared alongside American data under the general NATO heading. And so you can see that it is not our position that has changed, as some people try to assert, but the position of precisely those people who are now tuning into the totally unrealistic U.S. line that has changed.

[Question] KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER, FRG, Uwe Engelbrecht: In stating its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles, including the SS-20's in Europe, is not the USSR, in so doing admitting its superiority at the present time in these weapons in Europe, for example in comparison with the 1979 level?

[Akhromeyev] No, no such superiority exists. After all, with approximately equal correlation of forces in medium-range nuclear means, the sides have at present different sublevels of missiles and delivery aircraft. NATO has 162 missiles and about 700 delivery aircraft. The USSR does in fact have more missiles, but 1.5 times fewer delivery aircraft than NATO. In now stating our readiness to equalize the number of our missiles with the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France, at the same time we are demanding the equalization of the sides' forces as regards delivery aircraft as well. And so the USSR has no superiority as a whole in medium-range means, and we are not searching for any advantages for ourselves.

[Question] U.S. TIME magazine journalist Erik Amfitheatrof: Is the USSR prepared to consider the possibility of concluding an agreement connected with the deployment of a smaller number of U.S. missiles?

[Korniyenko] The USSR entered into these talks with the U.S. in order to negotiate a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe -- and we support a radical reduction -- but not at all to negotiate an increase in their number. And to hope that we will agree to bless the deployment in Europe of whatever number of new U.S. missiles would be, to put it mildly, not serious.

[Question] NOVOSTI press agency, correspondent (Ogashov): The USSR has stated its readiness, under certain conditions, to reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles in Europe. But in the West it is asserted that SS-20 missiles are capable of striking targets in Western Europe from regions of Siberia as well. What can you answer to this?

[Ankhromeyev] On this issue we stated at the Geneva talks that we would be prepared not to have SS-20 missiles beyond the Urals which would be capable of reaching the territory of West European NATO countries. To achieve this we proposed the setting up of a specific borderline, to the west of which these missiles would not be deployed. We of course assume, we consider, that the United States also should not deploy its medium-range weapons in such a way that they could reach the European part of USSR territory.

[Chairman] Any more questions please?

[Question] (Peter Borlap), Hungarian television correspondent: At the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, there is discussion only on the corresponding means of the USSR and the United States, and at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the USSR is trying to get Britain's and France's means counted as well. Both these sets of talks, meanwhile, are bilateral. How do you explain such a difference in approach?

[Korniyenko] It is our firm conviction that there is no contradiction here. The medium-range weapons of the NATO countries are being deployed near the borders of the Soviet Union. Therefore, at the talks on limiting and reducing armaments we have sought and are still seeking to ensure that the forward-based nuclear means of the United States are taken into account at the given stage of the talks and, at least, are not increased.

We have always stood and still stand on the position of taking into account the armaments of third countries as one of the factors of the strategic situation. The United States has declined and still declined these proposals.

It has now become absolutely clear that the United States would like to resolve a considerable part of the strategic task in Europe with the aid of medium-range weapons, and not only by its Pershing II and cruise missiles and forward-based aircraft, but also by means of the nuclear missiles of Britain and France. These means represent a threat to objects on the territory of the USSR and other socialist countries. If they are not taken into account, the balance of nuclear forces will be violated in favor of NATO and the security of the USSR and its allies will be threatened. It is precisely for that reason that we seek to ensure that the medium-range nuclear means of Britain and France are taken into account at the Geneva talks.

[Chairman] I shall read the question from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer (Vladimir Khuzar). Reports are appearing in the West about a possible U.S. reduction of the quantity of its nuclear charges in Europe by 1,000 to 2,000. What can you say about this?

[Korniyenko] Yes, there have been such reports and for quite a long time now. Even according to the Western mass media, on the territory of the FRG alone there are about 7,000 U.S. nuclear units of ammunition. It is, however, necessary to say that while the United States and other Western countries are talking about the possible withdrawal of this quantity, 1,000 or 2,000 obsolete nuclear units of ammunition from Europe, they are keeping quiet about how many new units of ammunition are being or will be brought into Europe; for it is proposed to deploy 572 medium-range missiles. Here we are talking about missiles and it is quite natural to suppose that for each missile more than one warhead, more than one nuclear charge will be brought in. Apart from that, new nuclear aviation bombs, charges for Lance missiles, new munitions for nuclear artillery are being replaced and brought in. Thus, one can expect that on the propaganda plane, this action -- the replacement of nuclear munitions -- can, perhaps, be presented as love of peace. But this love of peace will not reduce the total quantity of U.S. nuclear munitions in Europe.

[Chairman] There are several questions on the same theme. These are from NHK, the KUNA and AP. I shall read an edited version of the KUNA question. The USSR has frequently spoken about retaliatory measures if U.S. Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles are deployed in Europe. What retaliatory measures are being considered? And AP writes even more briefly: If NATO deploys its missiles in December this year, when and where will the USSR deploy its missiles?

[Korniyenko] To reply to the first question, speaking about our measures in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe: This is a question of measures in response to the increase in the nuclear threat to our country and to its allies which will be created by such a deployment of U.S. missiles. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles will violate, as I have already stated, the military balance that has arisen in Europe and also the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR. By deploying missiles on our threshold, the United States brings the nuclear threat right up to the USSR. It obliges us to take measures in response. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, the USSR will take timely and effective measures in response, with regard both to the territory where the new U.S. missiles will be located and the territory of the United States itself. We are obliged to do this by concern for the security of the Soviet people and its friends.

What are these measures in response? In this event, as has been announced by our government, the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range means in the European zone will be revoked. In agreement with our allies, additional means will be deployed in order to create the necessary counterbalance to the grouping of NATO nuclear armaments in Europe which will have been increased in connection with the deployment of U.S. missiles.

The necessary measures in response will also be taken with regard to the territory of the United States itself.

The USSR would prefer not to implement these measures in response. Therefore, we appeal to the United States to give up its plans for the nuclear counterarming of Europe and not to violate the existing parity.

The second half of the question: If NATO deploys its missiles December this year, then when and where will the USSR deploy its missiles? And another question is also asked: What are the measures which the USSR will take in response with regard to the territory of the United States? We will not speak in greater detail about this as yet. These measures are defined by the concept of military secret.

[Question] Swedish television, (Vik Selius): Mr Korniyenko said at this press conference that British and French missiles are not taken into account, anywhere, either at the talks on medium-range missiles or at the talks on strategic missiles. So can one understand from this that the Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on medium-range missiles without taking into account the British and French ones if they are taken into account at the talks on strategic missiles?

[Korniyenko] If you had composed your question in such a way that the British and French ones were already taken into account in some existing agreement, then the first part of your question would not exist. But to pose the question in such a way as to ask whether we would now agree to remove the British and French ones from the talks on medium-range weapons under some sort of hypothetical possibility of discussing an as yet unknown inclusion or noninclusion in an understanding on strategic armaments, then the question is an unambiguous "no," we will not agree to that.

[Chairman] Thank you. I shall read another written question. This is from (Helmut Arnashus) of DIE WAHRHEIT, West Berlin. What would be the Soviet side's attitude to the proposal to combine the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons and the talks on strategic armaments?

[Korniyenko] To some extent this question abuts on the preceding one.

[Chairman] Quite so.

[Korniyenko] In reply to aht question I would say, at the present time the situation at both the talks looks as if the United States does not wish to reach agreement, either at the talks on medium-range weapons or at the talks on strategic armaments. Then, the question arises, what is the point of combining these talks. For only in mathematics do two minuses make a plus. But if the negative U.S. position at one set of talks is multiplied by the negative position at the other talks, then no plus, nothing positive, will come of it.

[Chairman] Comrade Novikov, representative of Central Television, please.

[Novikov] I have a question for you, Georgiy Markovich. It is asserted in the West that with the approach of the date for the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the USSR will make concessions which will allow an understanding to be reached in Geneva. What is the purpose of such statements in the West.

[Korniyenko] It seems to me that the purpose of these and similar statements which really are being made is quite clear, to try to delude the public and the peoples of the West European countries, and not only in the West European countries, in order to take the heat out of the antimissile movement, to take the heat out of those demonstrations which exist and which are increasing in West Europe against the deployment of new U.S. missiles. If one is to talk of the essence of it, then it is well known that, yes, the USSR over the entire course of the talks has demonstrated by its actions, by its specific positions, its constructive and flexible approach to seeking for mutually acceptable understanding, for an understanding that would take account of the legitimate interests of the security not only of the USSR and the United States but also of the West European countries, and, in the wider sense, for an understanding that would prevent a new spiral in the nuclear arms race.

However, as you should recall, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed in his interview, our flexibility has limits. They are dictated by the interests of the security of the USSR and its allies. Those who would like to set their hopes on our starting to give up our principled positions and hope primarily that we shall agree to the deployment of any portion of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and give up our demand that British and French nuclear means be taken into account will only be disappointed. Not 5 minutes, not 1 minute before midnight, not after midnight will they get what they are waiting for.

[Chairman] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for your attention. The press conference ends at this point.

Announcer-Read Report

LD141805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Announcer-read report on questions and answers session following statements at Moscow press conference on 14 September by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko and Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev -- identity of speakers not given]

[Text] Question: What is the military significance of the USSR's readiness to dismantle its cut-back missiles in Europe, which was stated in the interview given by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to PRAVDA? And what in general in this case does the term dismantle mean?

Answer: The adoption of our proposal would lead to a sharp reduction in the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union as a result of which both sides would have them in equal quantities. We are also proposing a reduction in the number of medium-range aircraft on the continent belonging to NATO countries. Thus parity in forces and medium-range weapons would be maintained but at a significantly lower level.

As for the term dismantle, it means the dismantling of both launch installations and missiles as combat units. The specific sequence of the dismantling of the cut-back missiles would be implemented in accordance with procedures that could be worked out during talks.

It goes without saying that the corresponding installations and equipment being created by the United States in Europe in preparation for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles would also have to be subject to dismantling or destruction.

Question: Why does the USSR insist so much on the nuclear arms of Britain and France being taken into account? Indeed, the West asserts that they are insignificant.

Answer: That is not true. In the overall NATO balance the systems of Britain and France now make up one-fourth of the nuclear potential. That is over 200 carriers, including 162 missiles on which are deployed over 400 nuclear warheads. They are all targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The reason for the stubborn reluctance of the Reagan administration to change its approach to including the total number of nuclear missiles of Britain and France is clear to us. by removing these weapons from the scope of the talks the NATO bloc reckons primarily on gaining military advantages. The entire stance of the United States at the talks is virtually built on this.

If these missiles are taken into account at the talks then nothing will remain of either the zero option or of the U.S. interim solution of any thesis about the USSR's missile monopoly.

The U.S. aim is evidently to protract the talks and deploy its missiles in West Europe while citing the intractability of the Soviet Union.

Question: The West asserts that until 1983 the USSR had not raised the issue of taking into consideration British and French nuclear weapons on the NATO side and talked only of U.S. nuclear systems in Europe. Is that so?

Answer: Nothing can be further from the truth than assertions such as that. From the very start of the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe in October 1980 the Soviet side immediately raised precisely and clearly the question of taking into consideration British and French nuclear weapons. As soon as the talks were reopened under the Reagan administration in November 1981, the Soviet side naturally confirmed its position on this score. This is our position and it has been repeatedly set out by us both publicly and in talks, including talks with those who made the statements which the correspondent evidently had in mind. One might remind those who made these statements also of the fact that not so long ago, in August 1981, the FRG government press department published a document that says in black and white: British and French sea-based ballistic missiles should be included in medium-range nuclear weapons, since they are not covered by the SALT II agreement. you cannot put it clearer that that, as they say.

And so, as you can see, it is not our position that has changed but the position of those who follow the same unrealistic line of the United States.

Question: Having stated its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles, including the SS-20's does not the USSR thereby admit that at present it has the advantage in these systems in Europe?

Answer: No. No such advantage exists.

With the approximately equal correlation of the forces for medium-range nuclear weapon systems the sides have at the present time different sublevels of missiles and delivery aircraft. NATO has 162 missiles and about 700 delivery aircraft. The USSR indeed has more missiles, but then it is has 1.5 times fewer delivery aircraft than NATO has.

In stating our readiness to equalize the number of missiles with the number of missiles of Britain and France, we at the same time insist on a levelling of the forces of the sides' delivery aircraft. So, the Soviet Union has no superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons systems as a whole, and we are not seeking any such advantages.

Question: Is the USSR ready to examine the possibility of an agreement being reached that would permit the deployment in Europe of American missiles, but in a smaller number than planned?

Answer: The USSR entered upon these talks with the United States in order to reach an understanding on a reduction in nuclear armaments in Europe, and in no way on a build-up of them. And it would be frivolous, to say the least, to hope that we would agree to bless the deployment of any number of new American missiles in Europe.

Question: The USSR has repeatedly spoken of retaliatory measures in the event of the deployment of American long-range Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Europe. What does this mean specifically?

Answer: It means retaliatory measures against an increase in the nuclear threat, which such a deployment of American missiles would create for our country and its allies. The deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles would violate both the existing military balance in Europe and the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR. By deploying missiles on our threshold the United States is bringing the nuclear threat close, right up to the Soviet Union. This compels us to take retaliatory measures. The USSR, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, will take timely and effective retaliatory measures, bearing in mind both the territory of those countries where the new American missiles will be situated and the territory of the United States itself.

We are obliged to do this by concern for the security of the Soviet people and their friends. What are these measures in response? The moratorium on the deployment of medium-range systems in the European zone will be lifted, as was declared by the Soviet government. By agreement with our allies, additional systems will be deployed with the aim of creating the necessary counterbalance to the growing power of NATO nuclear weapons in Europe in connection with the deployment of American missiles. Appropriate response measures will also be taken with regard to the territory of the United States itself. The USSR would not want to implement these response measures. Therefore, we call on the United States to refrain from attempts to violate the existing parity.

Question: If the United States deploys its missiles in Europe, where and when will the Soviet missiles be deployed? And what is meant in general by response measures with regard to the territory of the United States?

Answer: We shall not talk about this in more detail as yet. These measures come under what is defined as the concept of a military secret.

Question: How would the Soviet Union feel about a proposal to combine the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons with the talks on strategic weapons?

Answer: At present the situation at both sets of talks looks as if the United States does not want to reach agreement either on medium-range weapons or on strategic weapons. So what is the point, one asks, in combining these talks?

Question: Some people in the West are still asserting that as the time approaches for starting to deploy American missiles, the USSR will embark on concessions of principle, which will permit agreement to be reached in Geneva. What is the purpose of these statements?

Answer: The purpose of these and similar statements is quite clear: to mislead the peoples of the West European countries, to take the heat from the antimissile movement in those countries. Yes, the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything in its power to find solutions at the talks, to reach mutually acceptable agreement that would avert the latest spiral of the nuclear arms race, and thereby would be of great service to all peoples. For the sake of this noble aim the USSR has been manifesting a constructive and flexible approach to the talks throughout. But as was stressed by Comrade Andropov, our flexibility has limits. They are dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

And so, those who would put their trust in the fact that the USSR, so to speak, will, 5 minutes before midnight, start to surrender its principled position and consent to the deployment of a certain number of new American missiles in Europe and consent not to count the British and French nuclear systems, will be bitterly disappointed. This will not happen either 5 minutes or 1 minute before midnight, or after midnight.

The participants in the press conference also replied to other questions from the correspondents.

Journalists' Behavior Rapped

LD142313 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 14 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] In our evening newscasts we have told you in detail about the press conference in Moscow given by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defense of the USSR for Soviet and foreign journalists on matters of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

I saw how it went, and I can state that reasoned, justified replies, which once again stressed the correctness and constructive nature of our proposals on medium-range nuclear missile weapons, were given to all, even the sharpest, questions. It must be said, however, that some Western journalists at the press conference, clearly reflecting the position of certain circles of the United States and other NATO countries, attempted to belittle the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, to nullify them in light of the anti-Soviet campaign raised by the Reagan administration over the provocation with the South Korean plane. But no tricks and provocations will be able to smother the huge significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, which are in the interests of peace and security, not only in Europe.

Press Agency Commentary Noted

LD142357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 14 Sep 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Good morning, comrades. The information agencies are paying a great deal of attention to the press conference in Moscow dedicated to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, spoke at this press conference.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency notes the place in his address where he spoke about the fact that whether there would be an accord or not in Geneva depends on the United States and NATO as a whole, whether the United States would finally take a serious businesslike position at the talks or whether their position would remain as before, unconstructive and deliberately calculated for the failure of the talks.

REUTERS commenting on Comrade Korniyenko's address, notes that the USSR remains ready for an authentic zero option in which Europe would be completely delivered from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

AFP quotes the words of Comrade Korniyenko that only those who do not want an accord at all could reject the Soviet proposals, based on the principle of equality and equal security.

UPI quotes the words of another participant in the press conference, Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, that if things come to an actual deployment in Europe of American missiles, then corresponding countermeasures for maintaining a balance, both on European and global scale, would naturally follow from the side of the USSR and its allies.

Comrades Korniyenko and Akhromeyev answered correspondents' questions. The information agencies note that both Soviet representatives rejected any link between the incident with the South Korean plane and the course of the talks in Geneva. At the same time Comrade Korniyenko stressed that if anyone should be blamed for this incident, then it is the United States who sent the South Korean plane on a reconnaissance mission in the airspace of the Soviet Union.

PUBLIC SEEN TO OPPOSE EUROMISSILES DEPLOYMENT

LD142205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS) -- Another propaganda show, attended by a group of conservative West European parliamentarians representing the countries on whose territory the Pentagon plans to deploy the latest Pershing-II and cruise missiles, has ended in complete failure here.

Speaking at Georgetown University at a "discussion" organized there, these emissaries of West European militaristic circles repeated the false thesis of the so-called "Soviet military threat" and called for speedy deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

However, these "arguments" were refused by representatives of the U.S. public. The militaristic U.S. planes were called "provocative and extremely dangerous for the whole of mankind" by (J. Midgely), director of the center against development of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe. She stressed that deployment of the missiles would lead to a dangerous escalation of the arms race. Noting that the United States and other NATO countries already possess thousands of units of nuclear weaponry in and around Europe, (J. Midgely) pointed out that the new U.S. missiles are first-strike weapons, and that deployment of them would pose a threat to the very existence of mankind.

Well-known U.S. religious figure (A. Heyer) also gave a sharp refutation to the pro-Atlantic parliamentarians. According to waht he said, deployment of the U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe will have catastrophic consequences. (A. Heyer) called the notorious "zero option" of President Reagan, which the United States, seeking unilateral disarmament by the USSR is trying to force through at the Geneva talks, "absolutely ridiculous."

(S. Norris), leader of the information center for military problems, stated on the basis of the results of public opinion polls in various West European countries that the overwhelming majority of their population is against the U.S. missiles.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS UN VOTE ON KAL INCIDENT

U.S. 'Cold War Spirit'

PM141100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Failure of a Provocative Venture"]

[Text] New York, 13 Sep -- Stirring up a ballyhoo over the affair of the South Korean aircraft, the United States has attempted to drag the Security Council into a discussion of the question -- which runs counter to the provisions of the UN Charter.

As is known, the UN Charter provides for the defense of sovereign rights, territorial inviolability, and noninterference in states' internal affairs. However, the U.S. Administration has sought to secure support on the council at all costs for its position aimed at securing approval for the violation of other states' airspace and for the flouting of sovereignty and territorial inviolability.

Citing facts which prove that the American special services deliberately used this passenger liner for espionage purposes, O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, declared that this criminal provocation is fully in keeping with Washington's overall foreign policy line aimed at fanning international tension. It graphically demonstrates the essence of the "crusade" against communism launched by Washington to kindle enmity and hatred among peoples in the cold war spirit.

All official Washington's attempts to take refuge in big talk about "moral principles" and "humanity," the Soviet represenative declared, are incapable of hiding an obvious truth: A major U.S. reconnaissance operation involving the deliberate use of a civil aircraft is being covered up with fine-sounding phrases. If the question is to be raised of possible Security Council action with regard to the South Korean aircraft incident, then a categorical ban should be imposed once and for all on the use of civil aircraft for the deliberate violation of other countries' airspace for reconnaissance purposes. The representatives of Poland and Guyana -- countries which are members of the Security Council -- also pointed to the inadmissibility of using passenger aircraft for espionage purposes.

The Soviet Union and Poland voted against the provocative resolution which, instead of condemning the instigators of the provocation and those who sent the aircraft into Soviet airspace, proposed condemning the Soviet Union's actions in defending its own territory and its inviolability against violators. The resolution was not passed. Four Security Council members abstained from voting.

Questions Remain Unanswered

PM140953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov article under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Abortive Maneuvers"]

[Text] New York -- The UN Security Council has concluded it discussion -- imposed by Washington -- of the invented "question" connected with the South Korean airliner. The debate, which lasted a few days, revealed two opposing approaches to the subject. One viewpoint, expressed in the speeches by the representatives of the Soviet Union and a number of other countries was that the Security Council members should investigate who is responsible for the crude provocation against the Soviet Union.

During the debates it was noted that neither the South Korean authorities nor their U.S. patrons are willing to answer the questions which inevitably arise in connection with their conduct. Washington and Seoul declined to answer the question why the South Korean plane, which had sophisticated navigation equipment and maintained radio contact with ground control throughout, deviated 500 km from the international route.

Nor were the following questions answered: Why did the South Korean plane fly over Soviet military sites? Why did the airliner violate the rules of air navigation and ignore all the attempts by Soviet air defense systems to make contact with the crew? Why did American aviation services controlling the flight in their zone not sound the alarm when the airliner went off toward Soviet territory?

There are many questions which remain unanswered. The circumstances of the affair confirm the conclusion that the South Korean plane was carrying out an espionage mission and the incursion by the South Korean airline's airliner into Soviet air space was a deliberate carefully planned reconnaissance operation organized by the U.S. special services.

The absence of answers to these questions is understandable. For the United States and some of its closest allies, the people's deaths were the excuse, the pretext they wanted for unleashing another fierce anti-Soviet campaign. This was done so crudely and clumsily that even certain true conservatives who share 100 percent the administration's views winced. C. Lichenstein, a member of the American delegation, speaking in the Security Council, was concerned only to condemn the Soviet system and the Soviet state. The American representatives did not even attempt to analyze what happened on the night of 31 August-1 September over Soviet territory.

A few hours after the incident, when little was yet known about it, Secretary of State G. Shultz was already "resolutely condemning" the Soviet Union. Then the heavy artillery was brought in -- President Reagan's statements began, which served as the official signal for the start of a new anti-Soviet campaign.

A substantial part of this propaganda campaign was the American demand for the Security Council to be convened to discuss the "question of the South Korean airliner." J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, did all she could to make other delegations take part in the anti-Soviet show. She managed to ensure the Washington's viewpoint was to some extent supported by Canada, France, Japan, and certain other countries.

Speaking at the Americans' insistent request, representatives of a number of countries nevertheless particularly emphasized that they are in favor of lessening tension of the world and in favor of detente, as the Spanish representative, in particular said.

Such statements did not please the U.S. delegation, which assiduously fulfilled the administration's instructions. Kirkpatrick tried the whole time to channel the debate in the direction Washington needed. But this frantic activity only exposed the administration's intentions. The criminal provocation involving the South Korean plane, O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations stated at the latest Security Council session, is fully in accordance with Washington's general foreign policy line aimed at stepping up international tension and justifying saber-rattling. It clearly demonstrates the nature of the "crusade" launched by Washington against communism and its policy of kindling enmity and hatred between the peoples in the "cold war" spirit.

The Soviet Union vetoed the draft resolution submitted by the United States and its allies.

CSCE PRODUCED 'MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AGREEMENTS'

PM141148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Second Edition p 6

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Chernyshev: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation. On the Results of the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, Sep -- And so, the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is now history. The concluding document has been approved. The participation of foreign ministers at the final stage of the meeting served to emphasize not only the political significance of the results attained but also the crucial nature of the present moment in time.

The ministers unanimously noted in their statements the great significance of the results attained at the meeting. It is important that the concluding document is based upon the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

During the Madrid meeting's work the delegations from 35 countries which had gathered in the Spanish capital held discussions on a wide circle of problems linked with the implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki conference's Final Act.

From the very start of the Madrid meeting the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries sought to ensure that its work was based on the agreements reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in 1973 at the Finnish capital. The Final Act adopted by that high international forum guides the countries in the quest for ways leading to the consolidation of detente, the enhancement of trust in relations between states, and the expansion of cooperation in Europe.

These were the stipulations of the Final Act that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently and persistently upheld throughout the work of the Madrid meeting.

Much effort was needed to ensure the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting. There is no doubt that the forum could have ended considerably earlier with the adoption of a mutually acceptable document. What prevented this? Why did the discussion drag on for 3 years?

In the first place, it is necessary to bear in mind that the meeting was being held under conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation stemming from the imperialist policy followed by the incumbent U.S. Administration. Washington's attempts to attain military superiority and wreck the existing military-strategic parity, and mainly the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, could not fail to influence the course of its work. All this undoubtedly exerted a negative influence on the progress of the sessions and the positions of the forum's individual participants.

There were two clearly defined lines at the Madrid meeting, just as at the preceding analogous forum in Belgrade. One of them was the line of the socialist countries. It is aimed at developing cooperation in all spheres envisaged by the Final Act, supplementing political detente with military detente, seeking forms of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and environmental protection spheres, and comprehensively implementing the Final Act's recommendations in the humanitarian field. The second line was aimed at a revision of the balance of state interests as reflected in the Final Act, at shifting this balance to the NATO bloc's advantage, and at confrontation.

A number of NATO countries initially gave a hostile reception to the proposal to convene a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe, although the idea of such a conference was widely acclaimed both by the European public and the majority of Madrid meeting participants. A long time had to elapse before, at long last, the U.S. delegation and those following in its footsteps agreed to the idea of holding this conference. But up until that time the Atlanticists tried to force through the Madrid meeting the patently hopeless idea that someone must pay the political price merely for their agreeing to such a conference. This is why proposals were persistently thrown on the negotiating table which reflected attempts at crude interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. They naturally encountered a firm and appropriate rebuff from the socialist states' delegations.

At the same time the USSR and the other socialist countries manifested the maximum good will in the quest for solutions acceptable to all participants in the Madrid meeting. A constructive contribution to its work was also made by the other participants, and especially the neutral and nonaligned countries, which worked very hard on drafting the concluding document which was approved at the meeting's final stage. This document is a synthesis of the different positions held by its participants, and many of its provisions are in the nature of a compromise. Nonetheless, this is a compromise which does not infringe anyone's state interests and represents what is possible in terms of the international situation in which the meeting took place.

The expectations of those who placed considerations of narrow short-term expediency above the long-term fundamental interests of detente, of its present and future, did not materialize. The enemies of detente failed to derail the Madrid meeting. Its success is a remarkable achievement for the line in international affairs aimed at dialogue and mutual understanding, at settling problems at the negotiating table.

The experience accumulated in Madrid confirms that, despite all the differences in policy, despite all the different views in evaluating the reasons for the present state of international affairs, and despite all the tension of the present situation in Europe and the world, states with different social systems can come to mutually acceptable agreements, agreements which are to the benefit of all peoples and help clear the horizons of European and world politics.

The political significance of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was evaluated highly at the Madrid meeting. The meeting participants reached agreement on the need for further efforts so as to make the Final Act fully effective by way of specific unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral actions aimed at establishing trust between the participating states, which would make it possible to substantially improve relations between them. An important measure in the furtherance of this goal could be provided by the consolidation of the above-mentioned principles, as envisaged by the Madrid meeting's concluding document, by the legislature of each country in accordance with its practice and procedures. The Soviet Union is an unfailing adherent to these principles, and they are reflected in its Constitution.

It is well known that the Final Act, having defined the principles on which relations between states must be built, outlined the prospects for military detente in Europe and took the first step in that direction. Thus it was no accident that the question of holding a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe became a key issue at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting came to an agreement to convene that conference in January 1984 in Stockholm. The preparatory meeting to draw up the agenda, timetable of work, and other organizational matters for the holding of the first stage of the conference is to start 25 October next in Helsinki.

The first stage will be devoted to the examination and adoption of measures to strengthen trust and security which would encompass all of Europe, its adjacent sea and ocean areas, and the airspace above them. The confidence-building measures already implemented in accordance with the Helsinki act have proved their usefulness. Now it is necessary to undertake the elaboration of measures in this sphere which would make it possible to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. Bearing in mind the relevant stipulations of the Final Act and the results achieved at the first stage of the conference in Stockholm, and in the light of other relevant talks on security and disarmament affecting Europe, the next meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference will examine the ways and means of continuing the efforts in the sphere of security and disarmament on the European Continent.

An important position in the Madrid meeting's work was occupied by questions of strengthening cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and environmental protection spheres. The participants in the forum in the Spanish capital confirmed their belief that cooperation in these spheres helps consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Great attention was given at the meeting to the question of cooperation in the humanitarian fields. The participants in the meeting also expressed the desire to help achieve agreement and accords in the spheres of education and science.

Guided by the provisions of the Final Act, the states expressed their determination to continue in the future the regular meetings between their representatives. The third such meeting, following the ones in Belgrade and Madrid, is planned for Vienna in November 1986. It has also been decided that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be appropriately celebrated in 1985 in Helsinki.

Hungarian delegation head Istvan Varga stated in a conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent:

"An important step toward consolidating detente was taken with the elaboration of the Madrid meeting's concluding document. I would especially like to mention the contribution made by the Soviet delegation, whose constructive position combining firmness in the defense of questions of principle with the necessary flexibility, significantly facilitated the adoption of the document. It is also necessary to mention the role played by the neutral and nonaligned countries, which did much to bring closer the positions of the different states and to formulate the draft which served as the basis of the concluding document. The Madrid meeting's success serves as an example of the fact that, given the mutual consideration of interests and the manifestation of good will, it is possible to unravel the complicated political knots and help continue the all-European process and strengthen and develop cooperation between states."

"In approving this document," A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, said in his statement at the final stage of the Madrid meeting, "the Soviet Union declares that, for its part, it will consistently implement the agreements reached. This, of course, is what we expect from the other participants also."

The peoples of the European countries express the hope that the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting will provide an important boost to the improvement of the international situation, the easing of tension in relations between states, and the strengthening of stability and security in Europe.

REAGAN'S 'LIES' ON KAL INCIDENT SCORED

PM141027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[D. Velikiy "Rejoinder": "The Lies Continue"]

[Text] In his speech on American television, couched in a spirit of primitive anti-Sovietism, President Reagan claimed that the Soviet authorities have been preventing the family and friends of the passengers who died in the Boeing aircraft from performing traditional religious funeral rites at the scene of the crash in the region where the aircraft was lost.

Reagan expatiated on this theme for quite some time, trying to emotionally persuade his fellow citizens to believe a deliberate lie. And that is precisely how these anti-Soviet attacks should be described. These are the facts: Japanese Government representatives have stated to the USSR Embassy in Japan that the opportunity has been granted by the Soviet Government for a trip to the region of the crash by a group of relatives of those who died in the South Korean aircraft catastrophe. All the conditions for them to do this have been created, and the Japanese Government has expressed its gratitude to the Soviet authorities. Spokesmen for the Japanese authorities have also reported that another two groups of Japanese and South Koreans will also be setting out from the port of (Vakkanay) aboard the "Soya Maru-5" to perform religious rites in the area of the crash.

Thus, the Americans have been given yet another lie built on flagrant anti-Sovietism. A propaganda canard has been set in motion which is as false as it is blasphemous. It is not enough for Reagan that completely innocent people have died through the fault of the administration which he heads. He decided to profit from the families' grief. He speaks emotionally into the microphones, trying on the one hand to touch the Americans and on the other side to incite in them feelings of hatred toward the Soviet Union.

Reagan is shedding crocodile tears in an attempt to squeeze as much as he can from Washington's provocation. These tears are matched by the lies and anti-Sovietism which have been unleashed.

U.S. 'SANCTIONS' HARM ALLIES' ECONOMIC INTERESTS

LD141635 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Sep 83

["What Is Behind the 'Sanctions'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

In fuelling, with President Reagan's active participation, a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign, Washington tries, on the one hand, to divert attention from the debacle of its provocation in the Far East, and, on the other, to disrupt the normal East-West links, to the detriment of not only the Soviet Union but also of its own partners who are also trade and economic competitors to the United States.

This has also been the case in the past. Suffice it to recall the "economic war" against the USSR and other socialist countries in connection with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipe line, into which Washington tried to draw its NATO allies and Japan. The American "sanctions" suffered a debacle. The gas pipeline is there. And the U.S. firms lost over a billion dollars from the severance of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, to say nothing about the losses in billions of dollars in cancelled deals.

The firms of Japan which followed Washington's lead, sustained a still greater damage, to the tune of 4 billion dollars.

Many of the West European allies of the USA were able to see through that cunning policy which ran counter to their interests. The fact is that they were linked with the market of the USSR and other CMEA countries to an imcomparably greater extent than the USA.

The curtailment of trade with the socialist countries was followed by other Washington's actions aimed at undermining the economic positions of their allies. These included artificially hiking the U.S. interest rates, and imposing quotas on U.S. imports from other Western countries. By resorting to these measures the U.S. Administration wanted to improve its standing in the field of economy which is experiencing a kind of dystrophy as a result of the arms race. Reagan failed to achieve this objective, but he managed to damage the economies of his partners whose currencies were repeatedly devalued vis-a-vis the dollar and whose capital went overseas.

And now, stepping up the anti-Soviet psychosis, the White House boss is trying to draw his allies into participating in the imposition of new "sanctions", this time against the "Aeroflot". And here Washington, too, is pursuing its self-seeking objectives. It will be recalled that the U.S. airlines which have long discontinued flights to the Soviet Union on orders from the administration, are now sustaining an economic damage as a result. So why not -- they reasoned in the U.S. capital -- do the same damage to the West-European airlines?

At the height of the anti-Sovietism the airlines of a number of Western countries took the lead from Washington and cancelled their own flights to the USSR for periods ranging from two weeks to two months. But by far not all the West, however, swallowed the bait of the so called "champions of humanism" from the banks of the Potomac.

Many realise that the aim of Washington's "sanctions" is, first, to damage the competing Western airlines and, second, to prevent communication between people and human contacts between East and West. It is quite clear that the guarantees of the safety of civil aviation flights over the USSR territory that Washington pretends to be after, have nothing to do with the measures which are taken by our country with respect to spy planes brazenly intruding Soviet airspace as did the South-Korean airliner.

Some of the Western countries, like France for instance, realise that the new variety of Reagan's "sanctions" is damaging above all to their economic interests and that this policy aims at strangling U.S. competitors. And the earlier this is realised by others, the better.

NEW STATESMAN CITED ON U.S. AERIAL ESPIONAGE

PM141507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A Special Scenario"]

[Text] London, 10 Sep -- The United States sees provocative violations of Soviet airspace as a very important method of gathering intelligence information on important strategic facilities in the USSR and the Soviet air defense system. This was bluntly stated by the British magazine NEW STATESMEN. In an article headed "Spy in the Sky," the weekly gives a detailed account of the sordid methods used by U.S. intelligence organs engaged in gathering information on the Soviet defense capability.

The NEW STATESMAN voices the opinion that the South Korean aircraft which violated Soviet airspace on the night of 1 September might well have been a U.S. intelligence decoy, an important participant in a major U.S. intelligence operation.

"Whatever the reasons why the South Korean aircraft was overflying very important zones of the USSR prohibited to civil aircraft, its flight will undoubtedly have enabled the United States to gather unique data on the Soviet defense system; after all, the gathering of such data is the basic task of RC-135 spy planes," the weekly writes.

"When flying in the airspace near the USSR's Asian border," the NEW STATESMAN goes on, "the chief mission of the RC-135 spy planes is to detect Soviet electronic defense systems: The Americans want to know where the air defense radar facilities and missiles bases are and how Soviet defenses will react to the penetration of Soviet airspace by B-52 bombers. That is why in recent decades the United States has been using so-called 'provocative incursion' methods designed to check on the readiness of Soviet defense systems and monitor their operations," the magazine points out.

"For the U.S. electronic intelligence experts," the NEW STATESMAN continues, "the South Korean aircraft's invasion of Soviet airspace could be a real treasure trove. U.S. and Japanese intelligence stations were able to closely follow the South Korean aircraft's flight: An unidentified aircraft penetrated Soviet airspace and flew over very important military facilities for 2 hours. This was bound to alarm the air defense command in that region and, naturally, caused air defense systems to be activated. These data are gathered by RC-135 aircraft."

"It is perfectly clear that the USSR could have taken the South Korean aircraft for a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft lining up a run for a B-52 strategic bomber," the weekly stresses.

BACKGROUND TO KAL FLIGHT 'TRAGEDY' REPORTED

PM141434 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 September Morning Edition on page 5 carries a 2,400-word article by Yu. Bandura entitled "The Clumsy Hallmark of Provocation: What Lies Behind the South Korean Aircraft Tragedy."

Bandura says that those on board the downed KAL aircraft were "condemned through the White House's malevolence to the role of triggering off a major international provocation." He says that as new facts emerge "the conclusion that the tragedy could have been averted is being confirmed." He asks why the airliner did not respond to the Soviet interceptors' signals and land at a nearby Soviet airfield, states that it is "now known for certain" that the plane's navigation and communication equipment "was functioning normally throughout the flight in USSR airspace," and asks why the plane flew in USSR airspace for more than 2 hours without responding to Soviet ground radio signals or visual signals from the interceptors. He claims that U.S. and Japanese flight control centers "knew from the very beginning" that the plane had penetrated Soviet airspace, and asks why they did not report this to the plane's crew, and that, moreover, America's CIA and National Security Agency, as well as American and Japanese military intelligence services, knew about the violation of Soviet airspace but made no attempt to correct the aircraft's flight or inform the Soviet side that there were passengers on board.

He asserts that "Washington is not providing the slightest intelligible answer" to these questions, and that it is well known that America uses unmarked Boeing 747's for intelligence gathering, asking rhetorically: "Was not this aircraft which penetrated USSR airspace also one of the 'Pentagon's angels'?

Bandura then proceeds to link the incident with the U.S. Administration's opposition to the Soviet bloc's peace policy, detailing the initiatives emanating from the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union this year, their rejection by the West, and the world-wide protest at American attempts to gain military-strategic superiority over the USSR. He outlines the latest Soviet peace proposal and then writes:

"The willingness expressed by the Soviet Union has gone far beyond the limits of the Continent of Europe: It has confirmed that the USSR is ready to abandon the relocation of the missiles subject to reduction in the Asian part of the country, and consequently, is ready to contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Asia. If the Soviet proposal were to be accepted, the reasons for anxiety on the part of the PRC and Japan regarding the SS-20 would disappear.

The author then continues: "The South Korean airline plane left New York for Seoul 31 August, just 4 days after Y.V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA were published. It left, programmed to disappear along with all its passengers. And this is precisely the Reagan administration's response to our peace initiatives and to the aspirations of the peoples thirsting for peace. A sinister response: People on the banks of the Potomac would like to kill off with the provocative Boeing 747 operation all the hopes raised in the international community by the 'Soviet peace offensive. I do not at all intend to claim that the U.S. President himself pressed the provocation button. But there is no doubt that this provocation fully corresponds to both the spirit and the course of the Reagan administration's adventurist policy."

The author concludes by saying that the provocation is already being used by the U.S. President "to thump the table" and by "eminent 'Political activists'" to demand a halt to the Geneva talks, to turn the Madrid meeting into an "assize session against the inhumane Soviets," to call for more strength, and "to drown the international antiwar movement in an outburst of anti-Sovietism."

FRENCH CIVILIAN PLANES USED FOR CIA ESPIONAGE

PM141333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov under the rubric "We Answer the Reader": "How They Do It" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] V. Pokovchuk from Lvov asks: In what way do the U.S. special services use the civilian aircraft of other countries to conduct aerial espionage against the USSR?

Paris, Sep -- "Accidental" deviations from strictly established international flight paths in the direction of supposed secret targets on USSR territory, photography with special espionage equipment, and aerial "samplings" -- this is the basic range of means frequently resorted to by agents of the CIA and intelligence services from countries allied to Washington who are planted among the crews of ordinary civil passenger aircraft. This is evidenced by facts recently made public in the pages of the French press.

Thus in November 1981, as British scientist Paul Rogers declared in a reply to a BBC correspondent quoted in LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, just such an espionage mission was being performed by an aircraft of one of the Western passenger airlines conducting flights to Moscow. One of the tasks of secret agents planted on board, to be carried out during an "accidental" deviation from the filed flight route, was "to photograph a military base and an air force test range" in the European part of the USSR's territory.

In an interview with the radio station Europe 1, asked about the purpose of espionage by civil aviation aircraft if the very same work was being done by reconnaissance satellites, French General Pierre Gallois declared that the photographs taken from the altitude of an aircraft's flight were considerably superior in quality to the ones taken by satellites.

In a long article titled "How the 'Special Services' Use Passenger Aircraft in Flight: Examples from the Paris-Moscow Route," L'HUMANITE cites the admissions by Colonel Marcel Le Roy of the French secret services, who was in charge of one espionage operation.

"My chief, General Boursicot, director general of the Foreign Intelligence Service [SDECE]" Col Le Roy recounts, "Asked me to render the Americans earnest assistance in determining the location of Soviet missile launch sites. The Americans asked us," the colonel goes on, "to use these flights over Soviet territory to photograph with special equipment strictly secret areas located away from the agreed international flight path. We had," Le Roy concludes, "simply to turn some of our civilian pilots into spies."

M. Le Roy tells in detail how these espionage operations were carried out. I asked the pilots, the colonel admits, to deviate from the flight paths where required on some plausible pretext and fly over the targets indicated by the Americans. The aircraft captains were forced to accept these instructions with a heavy heart, he goes on, since they were placing at risk the lives of dozens of passengers. Once, at the very height of the operation, M. Le Roy says, when, under the fabricated pretext of radio compass malfunction, the aircraft deviated from its route yet again by over 50 km and flew deep into a strictly secret area, some Mig's took off. We had to make a forced landing. The affair became a major scandal.

But even after this the espionage operations performed by the French secret services at the CIA's direct request continued. Other pilots, the colonel admits, carried out most dangerous missions, placing their passengers at deadly risk. Aerial photography of Soviet territory from French Caravelles took place on hundreds of occasions, M Le Roy admits, mainly in areas where it was believed that five major missiles bases were located. Afterward, in M. Le Roy's words, these targets appeared on NATO's strategic charts.

In connection with this publication -- contained in the book "SDECE, Service-7: The Unusual Story of Colonel Le Roy-Finville and His Secret Accomplices," which was published in Paris -- journalist A. Guerin noted with full justification in the pages of L'HUMANITE: It is fully probably to suppose that this time, too, the U.S. CIA requested that an espionage mission be carried out by its friends in the Seoul secret services by using the "deviation" over USSR territory from its flight path by the passenger aircraft of the South Korean airline.

GREECE REBUFFS EEC 'BLACKMAIL' ON KAL INCIDENT

LD142222 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 14 TASS -- According to reports from Strasbourg, Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulous, speaking in the European Parliament, emphasized the intention of his government to pursue an independent foreign policy. He rejected the efforts of the leadership of the Common Market to bring pressure to bear on Greece to make it follow the policy which was at variance with its national interests. The membership of the European Economic Community did not mean that Greece should blindly follow the policy of the Ten in the international arena, the minister emphasised. "We will never yield to blackmail", Ioannis Kharalambopoulous said.

The Greek minister's words came as a fitting response to right-wing members of the European Parliament who criticised Greece, now presiding over the bodies of the Common Market, for its refusal to take a stance similar to that of the USA during the discussion of the incident with a South Korean airliner which had violated the Soviet Union's air space, and Greece's reluctance to establish full-scale diplomatic relations with Israel. A deputy from France's RPR party attacked Greece for taking part in the international conference on the question of Palestine in Geneva.

Replying, Ioannis Kharalambopoulous said that the EEC member countries had the inalienable right to take an independent position on international affairs. He once again reminded the European Parliament of Greece's initiative aimed at postponing the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and promoting a success of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

JAPANESE BAN ON MOSCOW-TOKYO FLIGHTS SCORED

OW141259 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] On 13 September, the Japanese Government adopted a decision to take another so-called retaliatory action against the Soviet Union. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has filed the following report:

The new retaliatory action is to carry out a 2-week complete ban on civil air flights between the Soviet Union and Japan by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline company, and Japan Air Lines (JAL) beginning 15 September. When this action is carried out, the major routes between the two countries will be actually suspended for 2 weeks.

The illegal action of the Japanese Government is unprecedented in the history of nearly 27 years of the post-war relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. In this connection, it should be considered as an action that not only violates the 1966 Aviation Agreement and the 1981 Air Transportation Agreement signed in accordance with mutual agreement, but also undermines the foundation of the mutual relations. The new retaliatory action of the Japanese Government indicates that Japan has no intention of playing the role of a minor fiddler in the anti-Soviet orchestra, conducted by the United States. And obviously, it was Mansfield, American ambassador to Japan, who had approached the Japanese Government to take this action.

At first, the Japanese side stated that it would be Japan, not the Soviet Union, who would suffer great losses from the suspension of unscheduled chartered flights from Moscow to Tokyo. However, good sense has given way to its intention of being tenaciously faithful to its allies.

According to the Japanese Government sources, the new retaliatory action has been adopted because of the insincere approach of the Soviet Union in evading the responsibility of the South Korean airliner incident and in putting the blame on other countries. This arouses one question: Why, in taking such an anti-Soviet position, has Japan made no efforts to clarify, without prejudice, various causes which led to the intrusion into Soviet airspace and the legitimate Soviet action against the intrusion thereafter?

There are many questions which the organs concerned of the United States, Japan and other allies do not want to answer. First, why did the South Korean aircraft happen to be in Soviet airspace? Second, why did the United States and Japan, in charge of flight control, fail to take any action to warn against the intrusion which had been going on for hours? Furthermore, by whom, and for what purpose, was a civil aircraft -- a fact that was disclosed only afterwards -- purposely chosen to fly a reconnaissance flight over Soviet strategic military facilities? Let it be repeated that all these questions remain unanswered. To answer these questions does not conform to the interests of those who maneuvered this spying mission into the Soviet airspace at the risk of passengers' lives.

An objective investigation into the incident may lead to a guarantee that similar incidents are not repeated. However, those persons concerned in the United States and Japan have refused to cooperate in such an investigation. This refusal itself bespeaks a lot.

Therefore, it seems most ignominious for leaders of the United States, Japan and several other countries to attempt to put the blame for their own crimes on the Soviet Union. The retaliatory action adopted by the Japanese Government is utterly inconsistent with the statement made by a representative of the Japanese Government concerning its intention of promoting relations with its neighbor, the Soviet Union.

WESTERN PAPERS CITED ON KAL IMPACT ON ARMS TALKS

LD130948 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS -- The South Korean plane incident has only stressed the urgency and immense importance of talks with the Soviet Union on arms control, writes the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN.

The Soviet proposal on banning the development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons, first advanced by Yuriy Andropov in a talk with American senators who visited Moscow, and set forth in a more extensive form the next day by Minister Andrey Gromyko in a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, deserves most careful study by Washington. The Russians propose now that the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly consider the draft treaty "On banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the Earth."

This treaty would not only include Yuriy Andropov's proposal on the unconditional commitment of states not to develop new anti-satellite systems and to eliminate the existing ones, but would also expand its framework by banning the testing and basing in space of any weapons intended to destroy targets on the ground, in the atmosphere and in outer space, the newspaper points out.

Perez de Cuellar welcomed Yuriy Andropov's proposal as a "rather positive first step" which would make it possible to advance considerably towards preventing the arms race in space.

Following the deployment of so-called first-strike weapons, the world has already approached the dangerous edge of a nuclear abyss. If the race of nuclear armaments spreads into outer space, the minutes, now available for making a rational decision, will turn into seconds, and the American and Soviet leaders will lose the possibility to prevent all-out nuclear catastrophe. Neither Moscow, nor Washington can be indifferent to such prospects.

What is particularly attractive in the Soviet proposal banning the use of force in space is that its aim is not propaganda intended to delude gullible and naive people. According to the London weekly ECONOMIST, anti-satellite systems have so far not been developed and, therefore, can be prohibited. Both states have a chance to cut off one of the dearest and most dangerous heads growing by the hydra of war technology, BALTIMORE SUN points out.

More From U.S. Press

LD131954 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 13 TASS -- There is increasing evidence that the South Korean "Boeing", which intruded into the Soviet Union's air space, was on a special spy mission for the U.S. secret services.

The use of civil aviation planes by the U.S. secret services with their aims is admitted by American experts. R. Ostrich, a leading expert of the "BDM Corporation", which fulfills the orders of the Pentagon and the spy services, pointed out way back in May 1981 in the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL that many countries, including the USA, were using civil aviation planes to carry out spy missions of various kinds. The newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER notes on its part, that the South Korean Air Company has close ties with the Seoul Government and the South Korean CIA cooperating with the U.S. CIA. The newspaper writes, quoting authoritative sources, that all pilots of that company are graduates of an air force academy, who once served in the Air Force.

The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER points out that the signal registered by the Soviet air defence services in the area where the intruder plane was flying, could come from a side view radar station, which could be installed on board the "Boeing-747". In expert opinion, such radar stations are highly effective in reconnaissance missions, as they are of a small size and can be easily and speedily installed and camouflaged in a fuselage on a passenger plane.

Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the South Korean plane was delayed in Anchorage for a "check on onboard equipment." Also noted is the fact that on board the plane were six officials of the South Korean Air Company, who were "either on their way home", or on a "different mission".

In expert opinion, the reluctance of the crew of the "Boeing" plane during its flight over the USSR's territory to obey the orders from the Soviet fighter aircraft is an indication that the plane was possibly on a spy mission. Gennon, a navigator of an American aircraft, said on American television that in 1968 his aircraft was forced to land in the area of the Kuril Islands by Soviet fighter aircraft in 1968. He pointed out in that connection that proceeding from his experience he excludes the possibility that the Soviet pilots had not given warning signals to the South Korean plane. Gennon said that the crew commander of the "Boeing-747" apparently had weighty reasons not to obey the orders from the Soviet pilots and even made an attempt at fleeing. [sentence as received]

The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER refutes as untenable the explanation put forward by some circles in the USA that the crew of the "Boeing" could not answer the requests because the onboard electrical system was in "disrepair." The newspaper points out that while requests were coming from the Soviet interceptors, the commander of the liner was communicating with the air traffic administration in Tokyo on a change in the altitude of the flight. A representative of the South Korean Air Company said in an interview with the newspaper ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS, that the "Boeing-747" had flown from Anchorage to Seoul with its onboard equipment being completely in good order. This is seen from a report on a check on the serviceability of the equipment which was signed by a mechanic of the ground service and the crew commander.

Everybody, including President Reagan, point out that the violation of the USSR's air space could have been caused through feeding incorrect initial data into the computer controlling the "Boeing's" course. It is logical to assume in that connection that those who fed incorrect initial data into the computer had been acting deliberately, as, again in the unanimous opinion of experts, the "Boeing-747" was fitted out with the latest inertial navigation system highly reliably duplicated, which practically excludes the possibility of a "technical error." But who in this case fed deliberately wrong data into the Boeing's computer and, in addition, as the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER supposes, also switched off the onboard radio appliance automatically answering the questions of ground traffic controller services and interceptor aircraft in a specially assigned emergency frequency? It must be believed that those in Washington, who are responsible for staging the sinister provocation know the answer to this question.

'PRIVATE' SOVIET SOURCES ON KAL DISASTER

PM121311 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Alain Jacob report: "Mitigating Circumstances?"]

[Text] Barely 3 days after the disappearance of the KAL Boeing 747 a "memorandum" on this affair was issued to CPSU members in the USSR. Various pieces of information gathered in Paris make it possible to reconstitute the possible content of this "memorandum," in other words the Soviet interpretation of the facts hitherto divulged not only in Moscow but also in Washington and Tokyo. The sources it is possible to question refer to the Soviet Government statement issued Tuesday evening (admitting that the aircraft was shot down) and admitting, with a degree of candor, that the Kremlin could not -- belatedly -- publish this version of the facts before knowing what information the United States and Japan had and what those countries were prepared to publish.

Two essential points emerge from the Soviet interpretation as revealed by "private" conversations, during which it is naturally presented as the expression of "personal" opinions.

This is not the first time that civilian aircraft have strayed from their route, even in this particularly sensitive region, namely the Soviet Far East. When the KAL Boeing overflew the south of Kamchatka -- and, according to Moscow, "a very important base for the USSR's strategic nuclear forces" -- the Soviet fighters therefore took off, approached the aircraft, then, when it again entered international airspace over the Okhotsk Sea, merely followed it. However, they did so with particular attention since a U.S. RC-135 "reconnaissance" aircraft was flying in the area and there might have been a connection between the two flights....

The surprise apparently came when the South Korean aircraft, already suspect both because of this initial incursion into the USSR's airspace and its lack of response to Soviet radio calls, was seen once again entering a zone which was both sensitive and prohibited, this time over Sakhalin Island. The risk run was deemed exceptional to say the least, if not incomprehensible for a commercial airliner loaded with passengers.

It was at that stage that the Soviet authorities -- military if not civilian -- apparently thought that they might be dealing not with an authentic KAL aircraft whose passengers were sleeping the sleep of the just, but with a "disguised" aircraft, crammed with electronic equipment and carrying out a typical espionage operation.

So we have flight KAL 007 entering Soviet airspace -- over Sakhalin -- for the second time in 2 hours. It was again chased by interceptors, and the Soviet sources do not deny in private that they could have recognized the intruder as a Boeing 747 or even as an aircraft carrying the signs and colors of KAL, although that identification was subject to caution.

From this point the Soviet version is based on the transcript of the recordings of the fighter pilots' radio communications with their ground stations and on the other information published in Washington and Tokyo.

The recordings reveal that, at 1812 hours (GMT) visual and radar contact was established between the Soviet Su-15 and the Boeing -- which still did not reply to the radio calls made to it. Ninety seconds later the Soviet interceptor's weapons system was "locked on" ["branche"].

It was 1818 hours when the Boeing flashed its lights. Does this contradict the official Soviet version? No, our sources reply, because until then the aircraft had flown with all its lights out and this was the first time it had signaled with its lights.

At 1821 hours these light signals were again mentioned by the Sukhoy pilot who announced that he was 2 km from his target, and after asking for instructions from the ground, began to circle the Boeing, which he had previously followed. The latter reduced its speed, he said. The maneuver is perfectly in keeping with international procedures according to which the interceptor should place himself in front of the suspect aircraft to guide it toward the airport at which it is requested to land.

It was at this precise moment that the tragedy happened. The Sukhoy apparently received an order to fire to which he replied (at 1822.42 hours): "It should have been earlier. How can I pursue it, I am already above the target." Thirteen seconds later the interceptor turned to the left and flew in the arc of a circle which brought it to around 8,000 meters behind the Boeing -- the position from which it launched its missile or missiles.

What was the justification for that maneuver? According to the evidence of the Japanese themselves -- the Soviet sources point out -- the Boeing, which ought then to have followed the Sukhoy on the course it was shown, began to fly a zigzag course, deviating from the course it ought to have followed. All the indications were, our sources suggest, that it was in fact trying to escape from the interceptors and flee into international airspace -- less than 2 km away, in other words, less than 15 seconds' flight, according to the Americans. It was in view of this "escape attempt," glimpsed, if we understand correctly, on the radar screens of the "Deputate" control base, that the order to fire was given. Simply the reaction of an rather unfortunately trigger-happy policeman.

A choice

Whether sincere or not, this version of the facts leaves many question unanswered, especially on the incomprehensible lack of radio communication -- even if it were through third parties on the gound or in the air -- between the South Korean Boeing and its interceptors.

Above all, it does not provide really mitigating circumstances for the Soviet authorities' behavior. Indeed, the latter had to choose between two risks: on the one hand that of allowing a possibly "disguised" aircraft which had come on an espionage mission to escape; and, on the other hand, that of shooting down an aircraft which, even if it had deliberately strayed from its route for intelligence purposes, was nonetheless transporting hundreds of passengers. It was the second of these two risks -- which we still think was criminal -- which was chosen. It is a little late to "regret" the consequences of this in Moscow now.

SENATE 'RUBBERSTAMPS' REAGAN DEFENSE BILL

LD142207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS) -- In the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria aroused by the Reagan administration about the crude provocation with the South Korean aircraft planned by Washington, the Senate of the U.S. Congress, giving way to massive pressure from the White House, approved by a majority the bill to allocate $188 billion for the purchase of armaments and military equipment and also for development in the military sphere in the 1984 financial year. However, this colossal sum is only part of the total allocations for the arms race which are planned next year on an unprecedented scale -- over $280 billion.

The senators, the majority of whom are Republicians, virtually rubberstamped all the administration's requests for stepping up the first-strike strategic weapons arsenals and for producing new types of mass annihilation weapons.

Allocation for Chemical Weapons Hit

LD142213 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Commentator Biryukov writes:

One of the motives of the hawks from the U.S. Senate who voted Tuesday for allocating 114.6 million dollars in 1984 for the production of nerve toxic agents was evidently the fact that the binary weapons are comparatively risk-free for those who manufacture them. This is primarily because, according to plans of the Pentagon strategists, the new generation of U.S. chemical mass annihilation weapons is to be stationed and possibly used in Europe, not in the USA.

The principal element of the U.S. program for the modernization of the arsenal of chemical weapons, expected to cost the USA about ten billion dollars in the coming years, is the development of binary weapons, including air bombs and artillery shells. Binary weapons differ from the existing chemical weapons inasmuch as the manufacture of a binary round is danger-free -- it consists of two comparatively safe components and forms a lethal gas only when a reaction between the two take place.

The process of arming shells with the components, their delivery to army depots and their positioning for combat are by far more dangerous stages. It is precisely at that time that binary rounds are a tremendous risk for human lives. But these processes (and this is the substance of Washington's plans) are to take place in Western Europe.

Precisely this continent has been chosen as a theater of chemical warfare. The depots of U.S. toxic agents are situated in West Germany, Britain and Italy. As a result Western Europe even in peacetime faces a threat of chemical poisoning, and in case of war the Europeans are sure to be the first victims of U.S. toxic agents.

The decision of the U.S. Senate to give the go-ahead for the production of the nerve gas makes this threat still more serious -- even infinitely small doses of the stuff are lethal and work in a fraction of a second, killing soldiers and civilians alike.

Weinberger Lobbying Effort Observed

LD131937 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 13 Sep 83

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS) -- On the eve of discussions in the U.S. Congress on the size of military allocations for the 1984 financial year, the Reagan administration has unleashed an active pressure campaign on the legislators in order to get them to approve spending for all its programs for massive increases in militaristic preparations. This is how the speech delivered by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to members of the Air Force Association is being viewed.

The Pentagon chief did not spare his words in attempting to prove that these programs are nothing other than the only way to ensure durable peace on the planet. In backing up such a "thesis," he referred to some sort of growing "threat" from the USSR, in the face of which, if one is to believe Weinberger, that United States stands virtually unarmed. The secretary also asserted that for a long time the United States has "been inactive, whereas the USSR has constantly been increasing its strength."

But Weinberger did not consider it necessary to mention that in the so-called "inactive period" the United States has been speedily developing and creating the latest weapons systems, which are now being put into serial production. In particular this concerns programs for the development of intercontinental ballistic MX and Pershing II missiles, envisaged for deployment in Western Europe, and cruise and "Trident" missiles, as well as B-1 strategic bombers. In addition to these programs, the administration, as Weinberger again confirmed, is planning to undertake the creation of yet another first-strike missile system -- "Midgetman" -- and the White House and the Pentagon will be requesting additional allocations from Congress in 1984 for this.

Under the same invented pretext of "restoring" the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, which has allegedly been upset, the Pentagon boss has preached in all kinds of ways the development of the system of so-called "space defense." He reported, inter alia, that President Reagan had already given instructions on carrying out extensive research into this "new path of peace," as the secretary put it, which in fact is a path to transferring the lethal arms race into space.

But all these references to the "peace-loving" character of the wide-scale military programs of the administration are completely unfounded. And C. Weinberger in fact confirmed this when he said: We want our armed forces to be ready to carry out military actions in all spots on the planet at a given signal.

ZAMYATIN ATTACKS U.S. 'IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSION'

PM081518 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Leonid Zamyatin article under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture": "The Struggle for People's Minds. Strategy of U.S. Ideological Aggression"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] I

A struggle for people's minds -- a struggle unprecedented in the entire postwar period in terms of intensity and acuteness -- has been mounted in the modern world. It permeates international relations and is a very important component of the struggle of various political forces in the world arena.

The ideological struggle objectively reflects the confrontation between two diametrically opposed world outlooks and two opposed social systems -- socialist and capitalist. The class struggle between them in the economic, political, and, of course, ideological spheres will continue. And it cannot be otherwise, for the world outlook and the class aims of socialism and capitalism are diametrically opposed and irreconcilable. However, must this political confrontation, struggle of ideas, and economic competition inevitably take the form of military conflict? The socialist countries believe that this can and must be avoided. "We proceed from the premise," Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "that the historical competition between the two social systems and the struggle of ideas is a perfectly natural phenomenon stemming from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism. But we are resolutely opposed to this historical confrontation being channeled toward the curtailment of peaceful cooperation and, even more so, being transferred to the plane of nuclear war."

In their practical actions the socialist countries proceed from the premise that the historically inevitable struggle between the different social formations must be waged BY PEACEFUL MEANS. The ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism must not be an obstacle to the development of normal relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among states belonging to opposite social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The socialist states' news organs see it as their task to spread the truth about the life of their peoples and to present an objective picture of international events; attempts to create tension in relations among states and to interfere in other countries' affairs are alien to them. This has been the constant, principled line of the Soviet state since its creation. "Our entire policy and propaganda," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is aimed by no means at inveigling peoples into war, but at putting an end to war."

The USSR's position entails renouncing the practice of using foreign propaganda activity and international information to interfere in other states' internal affairs. It has found real expression in the Soviet Union's legislative prohibition of propaganda of war and racial or national hatred.

However, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, account must be taken of the fact that the intensity of the ideological struggle has increased recently in the international arena. To a considerable extent this is accounted for by the fact that imperialism has deliberately set about intensifying it in an attempt to turn the sphere of ideology and propaganda into a bridgehead for broad subversive activity against socialism.

The mass media and the press in the West are entrusted with playing the role not only of propagandists of imperialist policy but also of direct organizers of subversive acts against socialism and of coordinating and directing centers of counterrevolutionary forces and antisocialist elements.

"Psychological warfare" is being waged in various directions: against socialist, developing states and against national liberation forces and movements. It is aimed at erecting barriers in the way of progressive changes in the world, returning to the imperialist powers the role of rulers of the peoples' destinies, further fueling international tension, whipping up the arms race, and spiritually enslaving millions of people.

Opponents of socialism and enemies of peace and cooperation believe that the policy of peaceful coexistence and of deepening detente restricts their potential for interfering openly in the peoples' affairs. This is why the unleashing of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries -- the mainstay of the people of detente -- constitutes in the modern situation an important element of the foreign policy strategy and tactics of the NATO countries, particularly the United States.

Here ideological subversion alternates with overt calls for war against socialism. An aggressive anticommunist nature is characteristic of imperialism's present foreign policy propaganda.

Imperialism's foreign policy propaganda is also a means of manipulating the consciousness of the masses in its own countries in the interests of monopoly capital. It attempts to disguise imperialism's aggressive policy and its antipopular essence.

The increased aggressiveness in all directions, including the sphere of the ideological struggle, is a reaction of imperialism's strategists both to its defeats in recent years on the fronts of world politics and to crisis phenomena in their own rear. To the accompaniment of a propaganda ballyhoo about THE INEVITABLE CONFRONTATION WITH SOCIALISM the U.S. ruling circles are trying to distract American and world public opinion from the deepening ECONOMIC CRISIS OF CAPITALISM, THE EXACERBATION OF SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS, THE RACISM, AND NEOFASCISM, WHICH IS OPENLY PROCLAIMING ITS EXISTENCE. Bourgeois ideologues seek to compensate for capitalism's lack of a positive ideal with importunate publicity for the pseudovalues of the American "world of freedoms and democracy."

The ideological "crusade against communism proclaimed by the U.S. President is a new manifestation of the general policy by world reaction of fierce confrontation with the Soviet Union and its allies and of "destroying socialism as a sociopolitical system."

II

The enemy is throwing all its detachments into the ideological offensive, and the process of the leading imperialist powers' integration in anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda is being accelerated. Multinational corporations are appropriating and monopolizing the news and press media. The fact that corporations engaged directly in military-industrial business are becoming owners of news media is characteristic of the present time.

A direct consequence of this process common to the United States and other Western countries is the creation of supranational propaganda organs within the NATO and EEC framework. Consultative institutions are also taking shape, such as the Trilateral Commission (United States, West Europe, Japan), the "Club of Rome," and the NATO countries' propaganda coordinating committee. A new "Antisocialist International" -- the "International Democrat Union," uniting the most reactionary parties in West Europe -- was set up in London recently in the presence of U.S. Vice President G. Bush, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, and others.

The "strengthening of the infrastructure of democracy and of the system of the free press, trade unions, political parties, and universities" was proclaimed as the chief task of this "global campaign" announced by R. Reagan in his 8 June 1982 speech in the British Parliament. It is, in fact, a question of a new link in the chain of measures being taken by the U.S. ruling circles along the line of ideological subversion against freedom-loving peoples, a question of ideological, political, and psychological backup for the aggressive foreign policy course being pursued by the United States on a global scale. It is no coincidence, as the leaders of the USIA admit, that they have been set the task of imparting to foreign policy propaganda a "qualitative new development making it equal to the MILITARY tasks of ensuring the West's security."

The U.S. Administration's leader have themselves actively engaged in fulfilling this task recently. Almost every speech by the American President on foreign policy issues is a model of base anticommunism unprecedented since the cold war times. Maxims drawn from Goebbels' archives about "Lenin's 10 commandments" give way to devil-may-care promises to "throw communism on the ash heap of history," and the "crusade" against the socialist world is directly treated as a struggle "bequeathed by holy writ and by Jesus Christ" against the "focus of evil" in the modern world, which, according to Reagan's assertions, is the Soviet Union.

Such rhetoric could be considered a simple repetition of the incantations of ultrarightists, which have never ceased in the United States in postwar decades, if it were not for the fact that it comes from those who today stand at the helm of American policy and so represent some views and aims of an influential section of the U.S. ruling class which are very characteristic of the present stage.

The West's propaganda machine is being revved up in an attempt to influence the international public in an anti-Soviet spirit, to drum into people's consciousness the stereotypes of the "Soviet military threat," "the USSR's expansionist aspirations," and the "export of social revolutions," and to present real socialism in a distorting mirror. Bellicose nationalism, militarized patriotism, and chauvinism are being propagated. All the propaganda methods of manipulating public awareness are being used: misinformation, lies and slander, and appeals to various kinds of political prejudices and ignorant notions. These are inalienable components of the "psychological warfare" which has essentially become a party of Washington's military policy. It is being used as a kind of "psychic attack" on world public opinion and as an instrument for putting pressure on other countries.

THE SCOPE OF THE ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER CAMPAIGN ACCORDS WITH THE SCALE OF THE MILITARIZATION PROGRAM WHICH WASHINGTON IS IMPLEMENTING WITH A VIEW TO ACHIEVING MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER THE USSR. The malicious "accusations" being levelled against us are meant, according to their author's intention, to suggest to the foreign public the idea that it is impossible not only to cooperate but also to coexist with the USSR and the socialist community and that military confrontation is inevitable.

It cannot be said that this is not leaving its mark. According to public opinion polls in Western countries, some ordinary people are inclined to believe that the Soviet Union and its armed forces represent the chief danger to them. But the growth of antiwar and antimilitarist sentiments and -- in West Europe and in developing countries -- of anti-American feeling, too, is also an indisputable fact.

The recently occurring changes in public opinion, in West European countries above all, in favor of concluding agreements at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on disarmament and the growing awareness of the pernicious consequences of the U.S. militarist course are factors which confirm the world public's understanding of where the threat to peace really stems from. The unrestrained arms race and the creation of more and more new kinds of weapons of mass destruction are resulting in the self-exposure of the American approach to the problem of war and peace.

The Washington administration is taking measures to hush up the major Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring accords on questions of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. Many instances are known where U.S. propaganda organs rig up a mulitlayer Iron Curtain -- measures to restrict the amount of information U.S. inhabitants have about our policy. Contacts with Soviet people are banned or hampered, anti-Soviet spy mania is blown up, and the harrassment of representatives of business, journalistic, and public circles cooperating with the Soviet Union is organized.

The tasks of combating Soviet foreign policy propaganda and justifying the "crusade" against the USSR and socialism are served by PROJECT "TRUTH," under whose auspices the Americans have been implementing almost all surversive anti-Soviet ideological actions since 1981. New subsections have been set up in the central apparatus of the U.S. information service -- the USIA: a special group to monitor Soviet propaganda and a "prompt response" service, which produces and disseminates materials with an anti-Soviet content that distort the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives and pervert the Soviet stand on urgent questions of international life.

American propaganda is distinguished by extreme malice and the desire to impose at any price ITS OWN interpretation of events on the ideological battlefields. Since the end of the seventies the Americans have conducted at least three major subversive campaigns against real socialism: false accusations of "violations of human rights," "USSR involvement in international terrorism," and the myth about Soviet military superiority and the "Soviet military threat."

The unprecedented ferocity of the present wave of the ideological offensive against the USSR and other socialist community countries is accounted for by the sharp reaction of the right-wing conservative section of the U.S. ruling class to the steady erosion of American imperialism's positions in the world and to the clearly visible disintegration of the "American empire." A serious internal political and economic crisis and the exacerbation of economic, social, and racial problems have overlaid these negative processes for American imperialism in the international arena, closely interweaving with them.

Back at the time of the election campaign R. Reagan promised to place special emphasis on disseminating "the ideas and ideals of America abroad." However, the U.S. President's revival of the ideological dogmas of primitive anticommunism with the corresponding division of the world into "forces of good and evil" reflects the far from primitive strategic calculations of the American ruling clique for mobilizing the efforts of U.S. imperialism in the face of the unfavorable changes in the previous decades.

The point is that the present wave of the U.S. propaganda offensive, which hinges on the myth of the "Soviet threat," pursues a dual aim:

-- The internal political task of this campaign is to try to restore the political stability of American society by creating in the country an atmosphere of a beleaguered camp and of war hysteria and to inculcate the spirit of McCarthyism, and thereby render impossible or extremely difficult manifestations of social discontent, which is inevitable under conditions of the acutest economic crisis in the postwar period;

-- The foreign policy cutting edge of THE GALVANIZATION OF THE "MILITARY THREAT" MYTH IS AIMED AT CREATING A GLOBAL MILITARY-POLITICAL BLOC FROM WASHINGTON TO TOKYO BY INTIMIDATING WEST EUROPE AND JAPAN WITH THE SOVIET UNION'S IMAGINARY AGGRESSIVENESS.

This is clearly shown by the documents adopted by the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states at the Williamsburg conference. The declaration of that conference clearly reveals the U.S. desire to subject its own allies to its military and economic influence, to secure from them the allocation of a larger share of the budget for military expenditures, and to include them in new arms race programs. The United States is clearly pursuing its policy of weakening the competitiveness of the currencies and goods of West European countries and Japan.

Not the least role in this policy of the American monopolies is played by the breaking off of those countries' traditional ties with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries (imposing embargoes on trade, toughening up the credit system, strengthening technological barriers). The White House wants to impart to all this some kind of "fine-looking" appearance: security interests, the struggle against leaks of "military technology," and so forth. But all this is just camouflage.

It is precisely the strategic tasks of regrouping and strengthening American imperialism's positions both inside the country and abroad that have pushed Reagan and his entourage into the expansionist and total anticommunism of the "cold war" years.

The information about "National Security Directive 75," which has become public knowledge, graphically demonstrates that the ideological dogmas of the present administration are a radical departure from the ideological aims of the majority of post-war U.S. Administrations. This directive, for the first time since the time of Truman and Dulles, proclaims as the national aim of American foreign policy the need to exert MILITARY PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION AS A MEANS OF INFLUENCING "THE USSR'S BEHAVIOR" IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

It is not hard to see that the above dirdctive directly echoes the basic foreign policy document of the cold war period -- National Security Directive 68. This document, drawn up under the supervision of D. Acheson, envisaged drawing the USSR into the arms race, its "economic exhaustion," and "the intensification of clandestine operations in the sphere of economic, political, and psychological warfare." Talks with the USSR were considered expedient only from the point of view of "recording the Soviet Union's constant retreat." The Reagan administration's directives read like a direct continuation of those of Truman.

The restoration of the United States' former military superiority and -- accordingly -- the upsetting of the present correlation of forces is being proclaimed by Washington as a goal in whose achievement, in the opinion of American politicians, "anything goes." Hence the leap in nuclear thinking -- from THE DOCTRINE OF "DETERRENCE" TO "THE PERMISSIBILITY OF WAGING AND WINNING A NUCLEAR WAR." Hence the unprecedented QUANTITATIVE BUILDUP OF FALSIFICATION AND DISINFORMATION IN THE ANTICOMMUNIST STEROTYPES USED AGAINST THE USSR; the present administration is relying here on all the experience of conducting psychological subversion against the socialist world of socialism accumulated in the postwar decades.

This course by the U.S. Administration is being accompanied by a monstrous disinformation campaign conducted by American television, radio and press. The fanning of anti-Sovietism in the United States has had multifaceted consequences. On the one hand, this campaign makes it possible for the administration to maintain an atmosphere of military hysteria in the country and to get right-wing forces to close ranks around Reagan on a platform of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

On the other hand there is an increase in antiwar and antinuclear sentiments. The present White House policy has evoked among the U.S. population a justified fear of the reality of nuclear war. It is no accident that more and more people are asking the question: Where will this policy of R. Reagan's lead the United States? It is also no accident that on the eve of election year even the White House has begun to talk about "flexibility," a wish to develop contacts with the Soviet Union," and to show a "readiness" to negotiate, and so on. But in this connection I want to say that the reality of prospects is determined not by words but by deeds. Will people in Washington realize that talks with the Soviet Union can only be held on an equal basis? Much depends on this. "Showing firmness toward the communists" for the right-wingers, and "flexibility" and "a love of peace" for quietening antiwar feelings -- this is by no means evidence of a wish to conduct real negotiations and reduce the level of military confrontation.

III

Now for propaganda methods in the United States. Unlike previous postwar administrations, under R. Reagan anti-Soviet foreign policy propaganda has been raised to the status of state policy.

A huge propaganda apparatus operates in the United States. Billions of dollars are spent annually on foreign policy propaganda purposes. A huge staff of propaganda service employees is engaged in ideological sabotage against the socialist countries. They include various kinds of renegades who have left the socialist countries and many people who cooperated with the Hitlerites during the war.

A propaganda "superdepartment," as it is called, has emerged in Washington -- a special propaganda planning group headed by W. Clark, the President's national security assistant. The secretary of state, the defense secretary, the CIA director, the USIA director, Pentagon representatives, and a number of other officials also belong to this group.

A special place is allotted to stepping up hostile and subversive radio propaganda; thus, appropriations for the activity of VOA, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe exceed $500 million. These stations alone broadcast 1,818 hours a week in 45 languages, and the greater part of the time is used for subversive broadcasts to socialist countries.

THE LARGE-SCALE REORGANIZATION OF THE U.S. PROPAGANDA SERVICE MEANS THAT THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION IS STRIVING TO CONTINUE TO MOUNT AN ALL-OUT SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE -- UNRESTRAINED BY RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL ACTS SIGNED BY U.S. PRESIDENTS IN VARIOUS YEARS -- AGAINST THE USSR, THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND INDEED THE WHOLE WORLD.

A main target of the U.S. ideological expansion within the framework of the elaborated projects is also the developing countries. It is proposed, for instance, to take a series of long-term -- covering a period of up to 20 years -- large-scale, and generously financed actions to create a kind of American ideological infrastructure in the developing countries.

A new propaganda program of this kind has been given the splendid title of "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy"; it is now being examined by the U.S. Congress.

Speaking in the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. secretary of state detailed certain practical aspects of this ambitious venture in the following way: "The program envisages the active promotion of recognition of the values in which we believe, instead of simply sitting back and hoping that people will recognize these values themselves."

Attention is also drawn by the PACKAGE OF MEASURES NOW BEING ELABORATED DEEP IN THE SPECIAL PLANNING GROUP TO INDOCTRINATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SO-CALLED "NEW-GENERATION WEST EUROPE ELITE" -- TEACHERS, JOURNALISTS, LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES -- with a view to creating a counterbalance to the increasing anti-American sentiments among European youth. IT IS PROPOSED, IN PARTICULAR, TO COLLECT FUNDS FROM PRIVATE SOURCES IN ORDER TO DOUBLE THE SCALE OF YOUTH EXCHANGES BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES FROM 15,000 to 30,000 PEOPLE ANNUALLY, to carry out a series of research programs to study public opinion in West European countries, and to institute permanent political seminars aimed at indoctrinating the "new-generation elite."

The Washington creators of projects "truth," "democracy," and "public diplomacy" describe in every way the "open" nature of their ideological inventions. Yet the ears of the CIA and other intelligence departments protrude from all these planned subversive actions. Everything that the CIA engaged in during the fifties and sixties and that became known during the investigations into its activity conducted in the last decade is envisaged by Washington's new ideological programs. The "cloak and dagger knights" have always engaged and continue to engage in training police and investigative personnel, penetrating trade unions, parties, and student organizations, and bribing politicians and party functionaries; only now they talk more about the "unextinguished torch of liberty" and the "imperishable ideals of democracy" which America is carrying to the rest of the world. "Whether we like it or not," R. Reagan declared pompously, speaking in Texas at the end of April, "the fate of liberty and peace is our responsibility." And Reagan again: "We must stop worrying whether the rest of the world likes us, and resolve to make ourselves respected as before...."

Borrowing "crusader" custumes from the Hollywood wardrobe may indeed please the higher officials of the U.S. Administration, but the role of missionaries of imperialism which they have arbitrarily arrogated to themselves and their attempts to impose U.S. ways on the whole world by force combined with propaganda and psychological pressure are meeting with a growing rebuff.

THE ALL-OUT PROPAGANDA WAR AGAINST THE FORCES OF PEACE AND PROGRESS IS ASSUMING UNPRECEDENTED GEOGRAPHICAL PROPORTIONS UNDER THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION. The direct target of Washington's ideological, and often also military, expansion is whole regions -- declared with startling cynicism to be "critically important to U.S. security and prosperity."

In accordance with the recently published Presidential Directive 77 on National Security, a series of actions is proposed to create A KIND OF FIFTH COLUMN OF PRO-AMERICAN FIGURES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA in political, business, religious, and scientific circles. The targets of particularly hostile propaganda campaigns are primarily those states of Asia, Africa, and Latin American which are breaking away from dependence on imperialism and the Western monopolies and embarking on the path of genuinely independent development.

Recent facts show that imperialism is increasingly actively combining "mass media diplomacy" with the devices and methods of military-diplomatic blackmail, foreign policy provocations, ideological sabotage, and terrorist acts.

As an expression of imperialism's profound crisis, the Moscow meeting of the socialist countries' leading party figures and statesmen in late June noted, the anticommunist "crusade" proclaimed by the Reagan administration is actually a weapon of aggression against the growing forces of peace, democracy, and social progress and is aimed at interfering in other countries' internal affairs, kindling hostility in interstate relations, and fueling international tension still further.

IV

The nature of the contemporary ideological confrontation and the ideological aggression of imperialism, which is being used as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of states and peoples and as a tool for mass blinding, disinformation, and the cultivation of strife and misanthropy -- all this requires class tempering and an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum provided an appraisal of the current situation in the world. And its decisions formulated the main tasks in the ideological struggle. These decisions stress with every justification that THE FUELING OF ANTICOMMUNISM AND ANTI-SOVIETISM, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO KINDLE HATRED BETWEEN PEOPLES AND DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE GROWING PROBLEMS OF PRESERVING PEACE, IS NOT JUST DANGEROUS BUT ALSO CRIMINAL.

In our nuclear missile age blind force is dangerous. I happened to see in the stores in Times Square, New York, where they sell all kinds of rubbish, badges hanging up bearing the words "Kill a Russian." This too is part of the U.S. propaganda. Whom is it aimed at? At soldiers smooching round this district in the evening? At the young riffraff from whom they recruit murderers for gangs in Angola, Mozambique, and Afghanistan? At all who are intoxicated by misanthropic propaganda. Here it is appropriate to ask those who sow these poisonous seeds everywhere: Do they not understand that not everything is possible for them and that they cannot do everything?

In escalating nuclear madness, fueling international tension, fanning and provoking conflicts, the Washington administration is pursuing a policy which runs counter to the vital interests of all mankind and, moreover, to the national interests of the overwhelming number of Americans too. This course cannot be a sensible basis for a realistic policy in our nuclear age.

'ESPIONAGE AIRFLEET' PATROLS SOCIALIST BORDERS

LD131254 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 13 TASS -- The intelligence services of the USA have established a ramified system of espionage from the air, the sea and land in order to gather secret information about military installations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including installations of strategic importance. This is the subject of an article published in the influential West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

The magazine says that the American RC-135 plane which flew in immediate proximity to the South Korean Boeing which intruded in the airspace of the USSR was out on an intelligence mission. It was for reconnaissance purposes, the magazine says, that the RC-135 aircraft scrambled in Alaska and took course for Kamchatka. But as follows from the DER SPIEGEL report, the 47 RC-135 spy planes now in service are only a part of a great air armada consisting of 400 planes which are being used to photograph Soviet territory for American secret services in order to detect radar stations, to determine their capacity and frequencies and to calculate the flight paths of missiles.

This espionage airfleet, DER SPIEGEL stresses, also includes all the present aircraft of the U-2 type of which one was shot down over the Soviet territory in 1960 and the TR-1 aircraft which superseded them. The latter make flights along the frontier with the GDR and Czechoslovakia. With the help of their espionage apparatus they hunt for secret information about military installations deep in the territories of socialist countries.

The airspace of socialist countries is also being "listened to" by 34 planes of the E-3A type of the AWACS system. Similar missions are also being carried out by 32 supersonic strategic reconnaissance planes of the SR-71 Blackbird type based in California and Japan. Superconstellation aircraft by the Lockheed Corporation have also been reequipped for reconnaissance flights.

The reconnaisance apparatus of the USA includes 4,120 electronic radar stations controlled by the American National Security Agency and scattered around the world. DER SPIEGEL says that their function is to collect information about flights of air force planes, movements of troops and warships, tests of new missiles and other equipment, and so on and so forth.

Among the suppliers of information for the National Security Agency is an armada of about a hundred ships. Several such ships, masked as tankers and fishing trawlers, are cruising chiefly near the shores of Kamchatka and are trying to collect information about major Soviet strategic installations.

By their vicious anti-Soviet slander campaign the ruling circles of Washington, and together with them certain West European countries, are trying to distract world public attention from NATO's dangerous militaristic preparations and from large-scale spying on socialist countries.

SECURITY DIRECTIVE ATTEMPT TO 'PREVENT SCANDALS'

LD142237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0842 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The campaign started by the Reagan administration to tighten the regime of secrecy, in order to prevent fresh scandalous exposures concerning chiefly the dirty subversive operations by the United States' special services abroad, has reached such an unprecedented scale that it is causing protests even in the U.S. Congress.

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs has started hearings on a directive about national security issued by the President in March this year. This document has the aim of excluding all contacts between government apparatus staff and journalists, and concealing from the public "undesirable" information about the administration's activities which might be published in the press. As democratic Senator T. Eagleton stated, the President's directive infringes the first amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which declares there is "freedom of speech."

GOSBANK CHAIRMAN ALKHIMOV RECEIVES U.S. BANKER

PM141110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 12 September V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, received Professor R. Roosa, member of the board of the American banking and investment company Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co. Questions connected with developing Soviet-American cooperation in the trade, economic, currency, and finance spheres were discussed.

WU XUEQIAN, KAPITSA HOLD TALKS, DISCUSS TIES

OW150740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here this morning with Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa and his party.

A Chinese foreign ministry official said, "the two men discussed issues of common interest and the question of eliminating obstacles in the way of normalized relations between the two countries."

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Kapitsa held two rounds of talks on September 9 and on September 10 respectively.

TRADE AT CENTRAL ASIAN BORDER STILL IDLE

OW111120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- Border trade between China and the Soviet Union in Central Asia, which was due to reopen in the middle of this year, has yet to be restored, reliable sources said here today, quoting Chinese sources.

Sino-Soviet border trade resumed however in the far eastern province of Heilongjiang early this year, after it had been interrupted with the Sino-Soviet rift in the 1960's.

Xinjiang officials earlier this year told a group of Western journalists visiting the strategically located northwestern autonomous region that two warehouses on the Chinese side would reopen on July 1.

But a reliable source quoting Chinese sources in Xinjiang said the border trade had still not resumed and that now it was not possible to predict when it would be resumed. Without giving any reasons, the Chinese sources merely said that no difficulty had arisen on the Chinese side.

The two commercial warehouses chosen by Beijing for resumed cross-border trade were located at Torugart, in the region of Kashgar, southern Xinjiang and in Korgas, Yining region in the north.

China was to have exported food and cotton to the Soviet Union while importing brass and coffee.

TASS CRITICIZES NAKASONE FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

LD102306 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo September 10 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today addressed Parliament with a policy statement. Normally, statements of this kind set forth the main directions of a government's foreign and domestic policies. The head of the Japanese Cabinet, however, like in his previous statements, stressed only that "Japan's relations with the United States remain the corner-stone of its foreign policy."

Nakasone did not mention that the Japanese ruling circles made broadening of bilateral military cooperation the corner-stone of relations with the United States. The Japanese people remember will his promise made during his visit to Washington in January this year to turn the Japanese islands into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", and his remarks about the "community of destinies" of the United States and Japan. These remarks sparked off alarm and strong protests from various sections of the country's population.

Nevertheless, Tokyo is continuing the course towards further consolidation of the Japanese-American military ailiance which poses a threat to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. The question of conducting joint operations by the Japanese and American Armed Forces is begin considered, plans are being developed concerning actions of the Japanese Navy and Air Force along the sea lanes situated up to a thousand miles from the Japanese coasts, and blockade by them of international straits in the Far East. The Japanese side thus assumes part of the functions played by the American troops in that part of the globe. On Washington's instructions, the Japanese ruling circles are building up their Army to enable it to play the role assigned to it by the Pentagon strategists.

The Japanese prime minister spoke at length about economic problems, acknowledging acute trade contradictions between Japan and its chief competitors in the capitalist world and intensification of protectionism in western countries which trade with Japan. Stressing the need for measures to overcome these frictions, he failed, however, to come forward with any concrete steps in this direction.

Nakasone favoured the earliest implementation of the "administrative reform", sought by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and strongly opposed by other political parties and working people. This reform provides for mass layouts of workers and employees of state enterprises and institutions, freezing of wages and salaries, reduction of budgetary allocations for social programmes with a simultaneous increase in military spending.

JAPANESE AIR, SEA MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD142109 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: The provocation of a South Korean plane sent by the C.I.A. and the Pentagon deep inside Soviet territory has again riveted attention to the United States' escalating, dangerous militarist preparations in the Far East.

The deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, the buildup and modernisation of nuclear forces and armaments, the expansion of old and the construction of new military bases and strong points designed for offensive operations, the rehearsal of these operations in the course of maneuvers jointly with its allies, and coordinated actions to "feel out" the combat readiness of the "potential enemy" -- such as the far from complete list of indications of the active nature of the U.S. Administration's policy in that region. The official circles of Japan are acting in concert with the U.S. Government.

The fever of military preparations, conducted by these states, is spreading over to infect also other spheres, and the joint actions of Washington and Tokyo are becoming ever more provocative.

This refers also to the large-scale naval maneuvers which, it was announced in Tokyo today, will be held in the region from September 25 to October 5. A total of 150 warships and 117 aircraft and some 30,000 troops from the Naval "Self-Defence Force" will be involved in them on the Japanese side alone. The war games will aim to practice "the defence of the strategic sea lanes" of Japan in an area stretching 1,000 miles south east and south west of its shores. Their plan also provides for lifting ground troops from Honshu Island to Hokkaido, the northernmost point of Japan. Finally, it also covers such a goal as the blocking of international straits, in particular the Tsushima Strait.

Squadrons of F-16 nuclear-capable aircraft, A-10 nuclear-capable attack planes and carrier-borne aircraft were flown to the Misawa Base on the eve of the exercise. Other actions are also being undertaken, which, as U.S. Secretary George Shultz said at the Shimoda conference in the United States recently, should make Japan a reliable means of intimidation against the USSR in that part of the world.

Seeking to cover up this provocative activity, they in Tokyo do not tire spurring on the clamourous anti-Soviet campaign and harping about "a Soviet military threat". At the same time they are claiming, in a bid to mislead people, that Japan is still committed to the three non-nuclear principles and that it "has taken out" nuclear weapons from Okinawa. It is precisely this point that was emphasized in his statement in Parliament by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who tried to exonerate the unseemly posture of the Japanese authorities. There is, however, nothing further from the truth than these claims. They have long been disproved by hard facts and testimony by both Japanese themselves and by many prominent U.S. figures. There is irrefutable evidence which goes to show that Japan, with the consent of its ruling circles and of their will, is increasingly turning into a nuclear "aircraft-carrier", which the U.S. captains would like to move closer to others' shores. It is increasingly getting itself involved in the strategy of global confrontation, which is pursued by the U.S. Administration, without thinking about the serious consequences of joining Washington's policy of nuclear adventurism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK 35TH ANNIVERSARY

Pak Song-chol Cited

PM141045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the 35th Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's formation was held today in Pyongyang. In the presidium were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and other leaders of the WPK and the Republic's government.

Here too were the heads of foreign delegations that are in Pyongyang to participate in the festivities, including the head of the Soviet party and government delegation P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

DPRK Vice-President Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, said in his report that the DPRK's formation was the realization of the Korean people's long-standing aspiration to establish genuine workers' and peasants' power. But the struggle for the transition to socialism and the Korean people's creative labor were temporarily interrupted owing to the marauding armed attack by American imperialism and its stooges. After gaining victory in the patriotic liberation war our people defended with honor their motherland's independence and its revolutionary gains.

In the postwar period the Korean people have successfully solved the difficult and complex tasks of socialist building and are now working to implement the majestic program put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The speaker then dwelt on the problem of Korea's unification. Today he noted, as a result of American imperialism's aggressive actions, the situation is deteriorating and still more serious obstacles are being put in the way of the motherland's unification.

In conclusion Pak Song-chol proposed a toast in honor of the WPK, the inspirer and organizer of all the Korean people's victories, and in honor of the DPRK.

Economic Ties Reviewed

PM141053 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, Sep 83 (Signed to Press 55 5 Sep 83) p 21

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Moiseyev dispatch: "USSR-DPRK: Development of Trade"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed on 9 September 1948, is marking the 35th anniversary of its formation. The Republic's progress is considerably helped by multifacted cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Trade holds an important place in Soviet-Korean economic relations. It is based on 5-year intergovernmental agreements, the first of which was concluded for the 1961-1965 period. In addition to the conventional foreign trade operations there is also trade in border regions, cooperative trade, and certain commodity exchange deals -- the traditional exchange of Soviet wheat for the corresponding amount of Korean rice, for example, Soviet potassium fertilizers for Korean nitrogenous fertilizers, and supplies of cotton for processing at DPRK enterprises in exchange for supplies of finished cotton goods from the DPRK to the USSR.

Although the DPRK is not a member of CEMA, prices for reciprocal supplies of goods are fixed according to the principles used in trade among CEMA members and are expressed in rubles. Estimates are also fixed in rubles.

In 1982, commodity exchange between our country and the DPRK increased by 29 percent in comparison with the previous year and reached R681 million -- the highest amount in the history of Soviet-Korean economic ties. Soviet exports increased by 14 percent to total R318.5 million, and imports increased by 45 percent and totaled R362.5 million.

In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, the DPRK imported machines and equipment worth R159 million, oil and petroleum products worth R169 million, coke and coking coal worth R42 million, and 16,000 tons of cotton and cotton thread, 720,000 clocks and watches, 37,000 TV sets, and 2,000 domestic refrigerators from the USSR. For its part, the USSR imported rolled ferrous metal products worth R125 million, magnesite powder worth R138 million, a considerable quantity of non-ore minerals, R86 millions' worth of rice, outerwear worth R67 million, and other goods from the DPRK during the same period. For some of those goods, the proportion of Soviet imports into the DPRK is quite considerable.

A substantial proportion of DPRK goods are delivered to parts of Siberia and the Far East, which makes it possible to cut transport costs and to improve the supply of essential goods to these rapidly developing areas of the Soviet Union.

The intergovernmental agreement currently in operation provides for an increase of approximately 40 percent in commodity exchange between the USSR and the DPRK during the 5 years (1981-1985). The course of Soviet-Korean trade in 1981 and 1982 shows that the trade goals for the 5-year period can be successfully fulfilled to the two sides' mutual advantage.

The 16th session of the standing subcommission on scientific and technical cooperation under the USSR-DPRK Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Questions was held in Moscow in August. There was an examination of the results of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, and decisions were adopted on cooperation measures in subsequent years.

The sides agreed to conduct joint research in the agricultural sphere and also to organize cooperation aimed at studying the two countries' scientific and technical achievements in the fields of chemical and metallurgical industries, the extraction and enrichment of minerals, construction, and machine building.

SOVIET, INDIAN DELEGATIONS HOLD TRADE TALKS

LD142235 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Representatives of the business communities of the Soviet Union and India had their 4th [word indistinct] meeting here today to discuss prospects of widening commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet delegation to the meeting was led by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Indian delegation was headed by Ashok Jain, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the field of trade and economic relations. Trade between the two countries last year exceeded 2,500 million roubles, a nearly ten-per-cent increase over 1981. The list of Soviet exports to India is topped by machine and equipment for electric power stations, oil and coal production, iron casting, and steel making. The Soviet Union represents an important market for traditional Indian exports as well as some types of Indian manufactures. India is the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner among developing countries.

A total of some 60 industrial and other projects, which play an essential role in India's power industry, ferrous metallurgy, heavy engineering and other industries, have been built in that country with the technological and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Another 30 or so facilities are either under construction or on the drawing boards.

The meeting in Moscow concentrated on discussing the issue of involving more Indian private firms in trade and economic cooperation with the USSR and on looking for new forms of this cooperation. It was pointed out at the meeting that they may include the setting up of joint factories, the construction of facilities in India with the participation of the Soviet Union on a buy-back basis, and the joint building of various projects in third countries.

The representatives of the business circles of the Soviet Union and India also outlined specific measures to facilitate the growth of the Soviet exports of machines and equipment to India and promote the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the field of commercial and economic relations.

The Indian delegation have already had meetings with deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers and are also going to hold talks at a number of Soviet ministries and foreign trade associations.

U.S. 'AGENTS' PLAN 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTION IN INDIA

LD140019 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 13 TASS -- According to the Indian press, a three-day conference of political counsellors of U.S. embassies in 11 countries of south-west and south-east Asia was held in New Delhi. The newspaper TELEGRAPH notes that this event would have hardly drawn the attention of the local press if it had not been for the fact that the post of a political counsellor is a standard diplomatic cover for residents of U.S. special services abroad. The New Delhi conference, the paper reports, discussed ways for intensifying subversive operations against Asian countries, including India.

The venue and the timing of the conference were carefully chosen. And really, India's policies are aimed at solving such vital problems of the present day as curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament, enhancing peace and security of nations, and establishing a new international economic order. In addition to that, India now presides over the Nonaligned Movement upholding its anti-imperialist orientation. All this contradicts the expansionist plans of the ruling circles of the USA.

U.S. agents are active in playing up anti-Indian sentiments in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The newspaper National Herald which frequently reflects government opinion writes that Washington has black-listed India together with a number of other countries where U.S. special services are working to destabilise the political situation. It is far from fortuitous, the paper notes, that the activity of separatist and chauvinistic groupings and organisations in different parts of the country has dramatically intensified with external support. International reactionary forces are using separatists and chauvinists to undermine India's national unity and territorial integrity, and to erode its leading role in the Nonaligned Movement.

U.S. STANCE IN INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE SCORED

PM141405 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 35, Aug 83 pp 18-21

[Sergey Dmitriyev article: "Expectations and Reality"]

[Excerpt] Washington Sabotage

U.S. militarist activity in the Indian Ocean is entering a new stage. The establishment of a large-scale military presence in that region has been completed in the main. Now begins the stage of consolidating it as an important instrument of U.S. expansionist policy in this part of the world, a means of levelling a military threat at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from the south.

Alarmed by these developments, the non-aligned countries at their summit conference in Delhi in March this year examined the situation in the Indian Ocean region and adopted important decisions which were incorporated in the New Delhi Political Declaration. The declaration speaks of the determination of the non-aligned countries to ensure the success of the Indian Ocean Conference to be held in 1984 in Sri Lanka and calls the attention of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee to the need to complete the conference preparations in strict conformity with the mandate given it. It welcomes and voices support of the efforts by the non-aligned countries on the committee to complete the preparations for the conference.

The socialist countries support the course taken by the non-aligned countries. The G.D.R. and Bulgaria submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee a detailed proposal concerning the procedure of the conference, its working bodies and the distribution among them of the questions to be included in the agenda.

At all three sessions of the committee held this year, the U.S. and its allies as before have blocked any real progress. Shamelessly abusing the consensus principle, they are impeding the examination of the agenda and other aspects of the preparations for the conference.

At the end of the July session of the Ad Hoc Committee (the last session in 1983), the non-aligned countries made a further effort to get things moving. They submitted the draft of a General Assembly resolution which, according to established tradition, should be approved in advance by the committee and then put before the assembly for endorsement. The draft envisages the opening of the conference on June 4, 1984, in Colombo, pending which the committee is to concentrate on agreeing the agenda of the conference, its stages, structure, procedure, level of representation, and other organizational matters.

However, this move on the part of the non-aligned countries, supported by the socialist countries, again came up against a solid wall of obstruction by the U.S. and its allies, who categorically objected to all the most essential points of the draft resolution. In these circumstances the committee was unable to produce an agreed draft of a General Assembly resolution. The question of what is to be done now will have to be decided at the assembly session.

One possibility is that the non-aligned countries, who initiated the idea of a peace zone and the holding of a conference, will nevertheless succeed, with the support of the socialist countries, in overcoming the American sabotage, lead the Ad Hoc Committee out of the vicious circle created by the United States and enable it at long last to get down to the practical preparation of the conference. Such an outcome of the struggle to be expected at the General Assembly session would give new hope for the lessening of military tension in the Indian Ocean area by political means.

But if the American sabotage is not overcome, the paralysis afflicting the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean could become chronic. The chances of an international conference on the Indian Ocean being convened would be reduced to nil and the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace would not materialize. This is a reality with which the countries on whose security the militarist activity of the U.S. in the Indian Ocean impinges will have to reckon.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRK

PM130907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on further developing and deepening economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the PRK was signed in Moscow 8 September.

The document was signed by Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

U.S. TO 'ESCALATE ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN PRK

LD131829 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS -- The Reagan administration is going to further escalate armed interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This follows from the talks with Son Sann, head of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" -- a motley gang made up of the enemies of the Kampuchean people -- which are going on in the U.S. capital. He is to meet with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Son Sann stated frankly in an interview with WASHINGTON POST that at this meeting he was planning to hand over to Shultz a long list of weapons he would like to receive from the U.S. for his terrorist gangs. The list includes 5,000 automatic rifles, ammunition, mortars, anti-tank weapons, explosives and other military equipment.

The head of the reactionary Khmer migration did not conceal his confidence that he would be given all these armaments. He expressed hope that the U.S. would continue to act in accordance with the "gentlemen's agreement" existing between them in this sphere.

USSR'S MARCHUK RECEIVES POLISH SCIENCE MINISTER

PM141111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received B. Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology. Questions of further deepening scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were examined.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

YEPISHEV CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

PM140932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Hungarian Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of Hungarian political workers headed by Lieutenant General F. Karpati, director of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy defense minister, arrived in the Soviet Union 12 September at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the airfield the guests were welcomed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Colonel General M. G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other Soviet generals and officers. The welcoming party also included Major General Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day a meeting took place between Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lt Gen F. Karpati.

RYZHKOV, BAYBAKOV, TALYZIN END VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD141648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The business visit to Bulgaria by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who were here at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, ended today. They were received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council. During a conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were considered.

ZARKOVIC MEETS WITH KHALILOV IN MOSCOW

LD141629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation headed by Videje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, stopped in Moscow today on its way to Belgrade.

At Sheremetevo Airport the delegation was greeted by Kurban Ali Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During a short conversation between Zarkovic and Khalilov it was noted that Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation were developing successfully on the basis of well-tested principles to the satisfaction of both sides and both sides expressed the desire for their further comprehensive development. Khalilov invited Vice President Zarkovic to a luncheon, which was attended, apart from the members of the delegation, by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow.

The Yugoslav delegation, which attended the celebrations held in Pyongyang to mark the 35th anniversary of formation of the DPRK, left for Belgrade this afternoon.

GREEK COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE TREATY ON U.S. BASES

PM141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Bases Preserved"]

[Text] Athens, 12 Sep -- The full official text of the new "Agreement on Defense and Economic Cooperation" between the United States and Greece, signed recently in Athens, has been published here. The agreement regulates the functions of the American military bases on Greek territory. The agreement will be in force for 5 years, after which time it can be cancelled if either of the sides gives written notification to this effect 5 months prior to the expiration date. On expiration of the agreement the United States is obliged to close its bases and withdraw its personnel from Greece within 17 months.

The document, which replaces the previous treaty of 1953, one the Greek Government deemed unacceptable because of its unequal nature, restricts to a certain extent the system of the extraterritoriality (exemption from jurisdiction of Greek law) of U.S. servicemen. Any expansion of bases or replacement or modernization of their equipment and armaments must be agreed in advance with the Greek Government. At the same time, representatives of the Greek Armed Forces will still essentially have no rights to exercise control over the bases.

In exchange for the permission to keep its military bases, the United States will give Greece assistance in developing and producing weapons and also grant it credits to purchase military hardware. In the next 12 months alone, Greece will receive $500 million from the United States.

The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) has criticized the agreements reached. A special statement by the KKE Central Committee Politburo notes that the agreement contradicts the principles of the country's independence and is fraught with danger for the peaceful future of the Greek people. It is the government's duty, Greek Communists believe, to submit the agreement to a referendum of the whole people.

U.S. USES 'ARM-TWISTING' TO RETAIN GREEK BASES

LD141719 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The other day Greece and the United States signed a new agreement which provides for the elimination of the American bases from Greek soil by the end of this decade; our commentator writes:

In the words of the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, this was the sole aim of the Greek-American negotiations which went on for nearly 9 months. As both sides admitted, the negotiations were difficult. The question arises -- why? The obstacle in the negotiations was the American position. Washington did not want to listen to the voice of its allies who were defending their natural right to become sovereign masters in their own home. Resorting to the tactics of arm-twisting, the American delegation was sowing fears among the Greeks about the false Soviet threat and it also threatened to deprive them of their military assistance. This was done with the sole aim of perpetuating its military presence in Greece and in a way that would remain outside any controls, just as it had been in the recent past.

Despite Washington's pressure, Athens made it clear that it would not allow any of this. The new Greek-American military agreement signed in the Greek capital becomes effective on 31 December 1983 and ends on 31 December 1988. Seventeen months later the American military bases must be abolished. The representatives of the Greek Government state with certainty that this is exactly what will happen. However, the official U.S. representatives declare at the same time that this agreement provides only for the the probable elimination of the bases. Such claims by the American side have made many in Greece doubt Washington's sincerity regarding its obligation to abide by the letter and spirit of the agreement. The democratic circles of Greece are convinced that the U.S. signed this agreement only in order to gain time; [words indistinct] (?allowing) the Pentagon to legalize for 5 years its presence on Greek (?soil). The U.S. reaction testifies once again the correct standpoint of those in Greece who have persisted in advocating the need for the elimination of the American bases as soon as possible. In the opinion of the democratic circles, every delay in solving this problem leads to a restriction in national sovereignty and independence, as well as containing a threat to the peaceful future of the Greek people.

GREEKS PROTEST NEW BASES AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD110745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Athens, 9 August [as received] (TASS) -- A Greek-American agreement on the use of U.S. military bases on Greek territory has been signed here. This was preceded by negotiations lasting almost 9 months, during which Washington more than once resorted to tactics of direct pressure on the Greek side to impose its own conditions. The U.S. position boiled down to attempts to make permanent the U.S. military presence in Greece and put it practically outside the control of the Greek Government.

The present agreement, which contains certain concessions to Greece's demands, replaces the treaty concluded in 1953, in accordance with which the Pentagon received a number of bases of Greek territory. It will come into force at the start of next year. The agreement, concluded for a period of 5 years, provided for the United States to start dismantling its military bases on Greek territory 17 months after expiration.

Commenting on the signing of the new agreement, local observers note that there are in the country at the present time four large U.S. military bases and about 20 smaller American military installations engaging nearly 4,000 U.S. servicemen. According to statements by Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, there are nuclear weapons at these areas.

Meanwhile, Greece's peaceloving society is continuing to insist on complete and immediate dismantling of the Pentagon installations in the country. The Communist Party of Greece has come out with a determined demand for Greek soil to be cleared of the American bases, declaring that their presence undermines national sovereignty and the security of the country. On the day the agreement was signed, a mass demonstration was held in one of the country's largest towns, Saloniki, the participants of which pointed to the need for immediate dismantling of the American bases in Greece. About 5,000 demonstrators gathered outside the American consulate building. They carried slogans condemning the present agreement, and calling on the Greek Parliament to refuse to ratify it.

NATO ORGANIZES 'AERIAL SPYING' IN EUROPE

PM140851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "NATO: Aerial Spying"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Sep -- The agrressive NATO bloc has launched a ramified system of aerial spying on military installations located on the territory of socialist countries.

As the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reports, this spying is being carried out particularly intensively from NATO bases located on the territory of the FRG and other West European countries. An American SR-71 "Blackbird" strategic reconnaissance aircraft equipped with a whole array of highly sensitive electronic apparatus designed to "listen in" to the airspace of the USSR, Poland, and the GDR and gather other intelligence is carrying out regular flights across the Baltic.

The West German airfield at Geilenkirchen in North Rhine-Westphalia has been turned by the American and NATO military into a major base for operations by AWACS-equipped Boeing 707's. According to press reports, 18 aircraft of this type, whose tasks include aerial spying operations, will be stationed at Geilenkirchen in the next few years.

In accordance with the allocation of "roles" in NATO, FRG naval aircraft are also taking part in aerial spying. According to a report in the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, this task has been given to aircraft of the Breguet Atlantic type. Stationed at a base near Cuxhaven, they carry out operations in the Baltic region. During these operations the working of radio stations and radar centers belonging to socialist countries is "plotted."

A special group of aircraft which carry out regular special-purpose flights along the border between the FRG and the GDR has been formed within the West German Navy's air arm. Some Phantoms belonging to the FRG Air Force have also been reequipped for spying operations.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM141130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow 13 September between P.N. Fedoseyev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Public Education and Culture Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Z.V. Kiseleva and V.L. Kudryavtsev, and a delegation of the French National Assembly Commission for Culture, the Family, and Social Affairs headed by B. (Derozye), deputy chairman of the commission.

The guests were told about the forms and methods of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Public Education and Culture Commission to improve the ideological, moral, and labor education of the young generation and their general education and resolve questions connected with protecting young people's rights and legitimate interests.

IZVESTIYA'S GEYVANDOV VIEWS LEBANESE SITUATION

PM141102 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "By the Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] One of the tasks that Israel's Zionist rulers set themselves in unleashing the aggression against Lebanon last year was to try to take another state out of the all-Arab system and place a pro-Israeli regime in power in Beirut. This "operation" was explained in terms of the need to "ensure the security of Israel's northern borders," although ineffect nobody had been threatening them since summer 1981. The attainment of this goal was the aim of the activity of Tel Aviv's army of occupation, which is now in its second year on Lebanese territory. And the Begin government thought the desired fruit was already within reach when, with the help of the U.S. Administration, it was able to impose the notorious "peace agreement" on the Lebanese authorities in May.

But the Lebanese people thought differently. The movement of resistance to the occupiers which developed in the country did more than prevent the "agreement" from coming into force. The substantial blows struck by the patriots against the aggressors turned last year's aggression into a costly military-political ventdure which caused dissatisfaction even in Israel. In the situation which had emerged, Tel Aviv decided to salvage what it could for today, before it was too late. So the Israeli army was withdrawn to the Al-Awali River line in the hope that the aggressors would be able to maintain their occupation of one-third of Lebanese territory for many years. And in order to quell the wave of protests and give Zionist extremists the opportunity to continue to pursue a policy of aggression and expansion toward the Arabs, the maneuver of Begin's retirement was put into practice.

This does not mean that Tel Aviv gave up trying to implement the task originally set in relation to Beirut. On the contrary. But since it was unable to resolve it by its own efforts, it had to resort to the help of its senior partner -- the U.S. Administration, which from the first took on the functions of political and material backup for Israel's aggression against Lebanon. It is widely known how Washington "fought" and continues to fight in the UN Security Council to protect the Israeli aggressors form the just retribution of the world community and even to reward them. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, no less, spent more than 2 weeks in the Near East in May in order to impose the "peace agreement" on Lebanon. According to London's FINANCIAL TIMES, the Reagan administration has spent $40 million on the erection of the new Israeli "defensive" postions on the line of Al-Awali River. In order to maintain control of the problem of "ensuring the security of Israel's northern borders," Washington sent American Marines to Lebanon under the banner of the "multinatinal forces."

Tel Aviv has now called on its American "strategic ally" to take a qualitatively new step in the cause of the escalation of aggression against Lebanon -- to carry out direct armed intervention. And Washington responded willingly. First, the Reagan administration has from the start made no secret of the fact that it pursues the same goals as the Begin government pursues in Lebanon. Second, the spirit of the ill-famed Dulles permeates all the activity of the present White House incumbent. In Washington's opinion practically every country "influences" U.S. security interests, so whatever problems have arisen in recent years -- in the Near and Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, or the Caribbean -- the only answer proposed by the Reagan administration has been to dispatch American aircraft carriers.

So the White House decision to send American Marines, artillery, and aircraft into combat operations in Lebanon is entirely in the spirit of its present incumbent's conduct. Hence, too, his order for a systematic buildup of the military force off Lebanese shores. New U.S. Navy warships are constantly arriving there, carrying additional contingents of American troops. The nature of the combat operations in which American Marines are taking part is also highly significant. Their fire is aimed against the Lebanese national patriotic forces, which are fighting to deliver the country from American-Israeli occupation. As for the scale of this resistance, it covers virtually all Lebanon's territory, perhaps with the exception of East Beirut and certain adjacent regions. The United States is subjecting to artillery shelling and bombing the western districts of Beirut and the suburbs, which are inhabited mainly by Muslims.

Judging from official Washington's statements, the possibility is not excluded that American armed intervention in combat operations in Lebanon, continuing to expand, will also be directed against the contingent of Syrian troops there. This is confirmed by the malicious anti-Syrian campaign now launched with new force in the United States and Israel and by Reagan's statement to the leaders of Congress that by sending an assault force of U.S. Marines to Lebanon's shores he "drew a line" for the Syrians and "warned" them. The world knows well what follows such actions. Before beginning the aggression against Lebanon, the Tel Aviv rulers also established a "red line" along Lebanon's Al-Litani River. Before sending its aircraft and troops into action in Chad, France also established a "line" along the positions held by its interventionist corps in that country...

The present White House incumbent is very lavish with the crocodile tears, accusing people one after another of failing to respect human rights. But he evidently considers it in the nature of things for mass killings by American soldiers of totally innocent peaceful citizens in various parts of the world to be elevated to the rank of a law by the U.S. Administration. They were guided by that law when they dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, when they killed in Korea and Vietnam yesterday and in Lebanon, Chad, and El Salvador today. That is the nature of imperialism, which created this jungle law.

U.S. 'PREPARING' FOR 'BIG WAR' IN LEBANON

LD142231 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Sep 83

["Window on the Arab World" by Rafael Arutyonov]

[Text] Events in and around Lebanon indicate that the United States is preparing to wage a new big war in the Middle East, dragging its NATO allies into it. This is indicated by many facts, among them President Reagan's so-called "aggressive self-defense" order which empowers American warships and warplanes to open fire in Lebanon without supervision. As for the American forces in Lebanon, they can, according to Speakes, the White House spokesman, use all their firepower without limit. It is known that the American militarists and their Western allies have been dealing blows to Muslim quarters in Beirut and to the positions of the progressive forces in Ash-Shuf. Thus the United States is crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon in an attempt to direct the course of events in a direction favorable to it.

But this is only one aspect of the danger hanging over the whole Middle East. Washington is now looking for an excuse to escalate the aggression outside Lebanon. The Western news agencies draw attention in this respect to Washington's claims that Palestinian and Syrian units are taking part in the battles raging in Lebanon. Therefore, to deal blows to the Syrian forces within the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon, which are in the Al-Biq'a, would not be excluded.

Observers believe that operations against the Syrians can be started by Israel, which is reinforcing its forces in the Al-Biq'a. KUNA reported from Amman that Israel has begun to send new arms and reinforcements across the Lebanese-Israeli border. Fifty tanks and about 5,000 Israeli soldiers and officers have entered southern Lebanon.

Furthermore, the dimensions of the strengthening of the American forces indicate preparations for a big war. Near Lebanon more than 50 American warships have gathered, including aircraft, and soon new warships will join them, including the missile carrier New Jersey. Moreover, the number of American forces in the region is being increased.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry was completely right when it pointed to this escalation of American military preparations and warned that the war in Lebanon is in danger of spreading to the whole region and exposing it to a grave danger. This was pointed to in a TASS statement issued in Moscow at the start of this month which called for the halting of the United States' armed interference in Lebanon and the evacuation of the American and other foreign forces which came with them from Lebanon.

SYRIAN GROUP REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

LD142216 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus September 14 TASS -- The leadership of Syria's National Progressive Front reviewed at their latest meeting the present situation in the Middle East and measures to counter U.S. interventionist forces and Israeli militarists operating in Lebanon. The meeting emphasised Syria's unswerving policy of supporting the just struggle waged by the people of Lebanon defending their freedom and independence. The National Progressive Front stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation with public and political organisations [words indistinct] countries and friendly nations in order to rebuff the aggressive actions of the NATO bloc and all reactionary forces against Lebanon.

MOSCOW NOTES REAGAN'S 'AGGRESSIVE DEFENSE ORDER'

LD141121 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The United States is preparing to start a new major war in the Middle East. This is borne out by the rapid building up of the American strike force in Lebanon and close to it. They are conducting military operations against the national patriotic units. Over 20 warships, including aircraft carriers, are already concentrated in the area and more are on their way, among them the "New Jersey" missile carrier. The strength of American Marines in Lebanon and on the naval ships close to Beirut is now approaching 7,000.

Another indication of U.S. preparations for a large-scale war is President Reagan's so-called aggressive defense order which gives the American air and naval force the right to open fire in Lebanon practically uncontrolled. It's also become known that Washington is now considering the possibility of delivering massive air strikes on the Syrian contingent belonging to the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Syria's Foreign Ministry has pointed to the American escalation and said that the war in Lebanon threatens to spread to the whole region and seriously endanger it.

TIME MAGAZINE CITED ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO IRAN

WA131200 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 33, 12-18 August 1983 publishes on page 15 a 1,500-word article, attributed to TIME magazine, which alleges that a flourishing trade exists in sales of American weapons, equipment, and spare parts to Iran in spite of the official U.S. arms embargo against Iran.

The article, appearing under the heading "Secret Deliveries of American Weaponry to Tehran," says "The United States, which in words proclaims an embargo on arms trade with Iran, in fact maintains active secret ties with Tehran. By way of dummy middlemen and international merchants of weapons of death, Washington is sending a flood of various types of modern armaments to Iran."

U.S., FRENCH STRATEGY IN CHAD ANALYZED

PM140938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Imperialists' Chad Strategy"]

[Text] The events in Chad occupy a leading place in the world's press. In the opinion of many observers, overt and covert preparations are underway at present for an even greater development of military actions on that country's territory -- something confirmed by the continuous buildup and increase of French troops and of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces. The latter is continually receiving new consignments of U.S. and French weapons. Attention is being drawn to the fact that France is sending Chad the most modern weaponry, including some which quite often has not even been tested under combat conditions. As we can see, the course has been adopted of expanding military operations in this part of the African continent. For what purpose?

Chad is "not so attractive a country," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, as to warrant so much attention. Indeed, Chad is universally recognized as one of the world's poorest countries. It is well known that the multinationals are primarily interested in the existence of industrial raw materials in the African countries, such as uranium and other valuable minerals. The extraction of those materials, as yet untouched by human hands, is a matter for the future. That, however, does not bother the capitalist monopolies. While continuing to plunder the African countries, the owners of the monopolies gaze with indifference at the starvation that grips vast regions of Africa as a direct consequence of that plunder. According to figures given in the above-mentioned U.S. newspaper, Chad's per capita GNP in 1979 was just $120. Of the republic's 200 enterprises, only 5 remained intact following the 1979 military actions. The subsequent years of military actions have caused the country's economy even greater harm. Suffice it to say that the country's debt is approximately $225 million, seven times more than the tax revenue received by the government. There is another characteristic fact: The south of the country is economically more developed (in relation to the overall standard of the country's development) than the desert and mountains of the north. And yet, as the facts show, the main military operations at all stages (the armed clashes in Chad have been going on for 17 years now!) have taken place mainly in the north and northeast of the country.

When analyzing the events in Chad, one cannot help recalling Lenin's definition of politics as the concentrated expression of economics. "Politics," V.I. Lenin stressed, "cannot fail to have priority over economics. To argue differently is to ignore the basics of Marxism." The events in Chad are a graphic illustration of V.I. Lenin's idea.

Imperialists of all hues are interested in Chad's political and strategic significance from the viewpoint of the fate of the Africa continent and of the opportunities for exploiting Africa's natural riches. France is undoubtedly striving primarily to maintain its influence in Chad. Bordering on three regions of the African continent -- the Sahara, the Sahel, and the equatorial zones -- Chad is a link, as it were, in the chain of French influence in Africa, since all the listed zones contain former French colonies and protectorates. France still has not only economic influence in those those countries but also military agreements with many of them, and even maintains military garrisons in them. Agreements of this kind with Senegal, Gabon, and the Central African Republic have enabled France to transfer armed forces into Chad. Some African countries which are former French colonies are urging France to take decisive action in Chad, since their governments do not rule out a situation in which they themselves would require active assistance from the former parent state.

Incidentally, this is also in the interest of the United States, which prefers to do its work in Chad through the medium of France and its African partners. It is no coincidence that Washington constantly repeats that Chad is a sphere of French influence, so that overt U.S. military interference in the Chad conflict is still not necessary. Depending on how events develop in Chad, the United States is always ready to act as a distinctive intermediary and skim the cream from the Chad adventure, which is clearly unprofitable for France.

But whatever position the United States adopts in the events in Chad, France will succeed in avoiding responsibility for fanning the military hotbed in central Africa. Let no one be in any doubt on that score. The French ruling circles are carrying out armed intervention in Chad; what has been sent to Chad is no "expeditionary corps" but a real army of intervention; and France is carrying out direct armed interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs. All this is being done on the pretext of France's fulfillment of an "historic mission" in Chad and defense of "tradtional" French policy in Africa means imperialism in its worst form. French ruling circles and those who implement their policy are dreaming of the neocolonialist preservation of France's colonial empire.

The colonialists always exploited religious and tribal discord in Africa and fueled it in every way, so as to strengthen their supremacy. The same policy is being pursued by the present neocolonialists, particularly in Chad. Northern Chad is populated by Muslims. The south is dominated by Christians and animists. It is the task of the Chadian people themselves to remove religious and tribal differences in the interests of the country's national unity, since those differences could pose a danger. Bearing these sentiments in mind, the French ruling circles put forware the idea of creating a federal Chad. That step, however, is evidence of yet another French attempt to interfere in Chad's internal affairs and to resolve the question of the country's state system on the Chadian people's behalf.

The French Government's attempts to justify its actions in Chad by reference to the stance taken by Libya, which allegedly threatens to destablize Africa, are a clear flop. Libya, of course, cannot remain indifferent to the development of events in this region, since it has an extensive border with Chad. The imperialist would indeed like to use this factor to exert pressure on Libya from the south in addition ot the pressure being exerted on it from the north where the U.S. 6th Fleet is in operation in the Gulf of Sidra. In the mouths of French propagandists, allusions to a threat to France from Libya have a particularly unconvincing ring since, if one is objective, it must be admitted that French economic interests in its commerical ties with Libya (oil) are considerably deeper than with Chad.

Recent events in Chad and the way that they have been interpreted in the Western press have vividly highlighted U.S. aspirations in Africa. These aspirations do not always coincide with French imperial interests on the African continent. They only coincide when French actions play into the U.S. hegemonists' hands, whether Paris likes it or not. As the U.S. journal AFRICA REPORT writes, that is why "Chad is now the symbol of France's contradictory policy in Africa."

The U.S. ruling circles' animosity toward Libya is caused not by the imaginary "Libyan danger" and concern for the fate of Chad but by the fact that Libya is an obstacle to the U.S. Administration's policy in the Mediterranean and in Africa. As the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE has written, the United States harbors plans for "sealing off the Mediterranean." Naturally, Libya's anti-imperialist stance is a considerable obstacle to the implementation of this hegemonist U.S. venture. Are the events in Chad not linked with the events in Lebanon in that respect? After all, the main culprit in both the Lebanese and the Chadian tragedies is the same.

It may be objected that the events in Chad mainly affect France. Let us assume that this is so. That does not mean that the United States is renouncing its aggressive policy in Africa. It is common knowledge that, when preparing yet another aggressive action in the international arena, the Reagan administration always begins by speaking earnestly about the "Soviet danger" so as to justify its predatory actions. Thus, before concentrating a naval armada off the shores of Nicaragua, the White House exaggerated in every way the rumors about a "Soviet and Cuban threat" hanging over Central America.

Citing Reagan administration officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on 9 August that "U.S. assistance to Chad is aimed at countering what Washington sees as an attempt by Libya to create its own sphere of influence extending across the whole of Africa." If you bear in mind that, in the mouths of American propagandists, the "Libyan threat" is an African variation of the "Soviet threat," THE NEW YORK TIMES is revealing to us the disguised U.S. plan (incidentally, such a plan has been nurtured for years) of dividing the northern, Arab part of Africa from Sub-Saharan Africa. In that respect, Chad could be the eastern center for which the "partition" of Africa, U.S.-style, would begin. The French policy of preserving a neocolonialist empire could play a definite part in this. Splitting Africa and bringing Arabs into conflict with Africans has long been the U.S. hegemonists' dream. They rehearsed a split of this kind with regard to the OAU when, not without their influence, the OAU's traditional rotation of chairman was interrupted. M. Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Republic, was due to have taken this post. As a result, the OAU was on the verge of schism. And even though the OAU overcame the divisions within its ranks, the U.S. imperialists are continuing their attempts to divide it.

In this respect, the moves that have been made to revive Israel's diplomatic relations with Zaire and Liberia are very indicative. The United States is trying to use those moves to pressure other African countries to restore their relations with Israel. They are essentially anti-Arab and pro-U.S. in character. Both the Zaire and Liberian governments have stated that they formerly broke off relations with Israel as a mark of protest against Israel's seizure of the Sinai Peninsula and that, since the Sinai has now been returned to Egypt by virtue of the Camp David accords, the grounds for refusing to recognize Tel Aviv have also gone. In reality this is viewed as an attack on those Arab countries which are continuing the struggle against the Israeli aggressors and as both an indirect acknowledgement of the capitulatory Camp David accords and a strengthening of the foreign policy positions of the butchers of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In its attempts to "partition" Africa, the United States is also trying to exploit the West Saharan problem. Increased vigilance is needed with regard to the plan for the creation of a Great Maghreb, which the United States is trying to put into operation to weaken both African anti-imperialist unity and the Maghreb countries' involvement in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

For the sake of their far-reaching, expansionist, hegemonist interests, the imperialists are trying to internationalize the events in Chad, which are essentially an internal Chadian affair and should be settled by the Chadian people themselves in the interests of their country's integrity and independence. These imperialist intentions are opposed by the African peoples' will for unity and the struggle in defense of independence and against imperialism's intrigues. They are supported by all progressive mankind, who understand that the imperialist intervention in Chad contains the germ of even more dangerous events on the African continent.

ETHIOPIA'S NINTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Rashidov, Delegates Attend

LD130523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep (TASS) -- Legesse Asfaw, member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the executive committee of the Committee for Organizing the Party of workers of Ethiopia (COPWE), today received a CPSU delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, which has arrived here to take part in the opening ceremony in Addis Ababa of a memorial to V. I. Lenin and the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Lenin Monument Unveiled

LD140045 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa September 13 TASS -- A monument to V. I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, has been unveiled in Lenin Square downtown the Ethiopian capital today. The first monument to Lenin in Africa is a gift of the Soviet people to the people of Ethiopia celebrating on these days the ninth anniversary of the national democratic revolution, which proclaimed a course for building a new socialist society in that country. The official ceremony was attended by a CPSU delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

The monument was unveiled by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia (COPWE). Then Mengistu Haile Mariam and Sharaf Rashidov laid on behalf of COPWE and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, wreaths to the monument.

The leader of the world proletariat, the founder of the world's first stage of the workers and peasants devoted the whole of his life to building a new socialist society, said Zaudi Teklu, the mayor of Addis Ababa, who addressed the ceremony.

Lenin's teaching knows no borders and serves as a guide for action for millions upon millions fighters for true freedom, independence and social progress. Among them there are also the Ethiopian working people, who are confidently pursuing the course outlined by great Lenin.

The first monument to V. I. Lenin on the African continent, Zaudi Teklu stressed, is evidence not only of the adherence of the people of Ethiopia to building socialism, but is also an incarnation of the indestructible friendship between the fraternal peoples of the two countries, between the COPWE and the CPSU.

And then Lenin's voice rang out in the square. The participants in the official ceremony heard a record of Lenin's speech on the subject "What is Soviet Power", whose history-making significance even today finds confirmation in all parts of the world.

Mengistu Receives Delegation

LD141946 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa September 14 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Commission for Organising the Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), has spoken highly of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and its principled support for the nations fighting for freedom, independence and social progress.

When receiving here today a CPSU Delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, he emphasised that all the world's peace-loving states viewed the Soviet Union as a bulwark of peace and progress. The Soviet people and their Communist Party had given and were giving the Ethiopian people disinterested assistance with defending their revolutionary gains and building a new, socialist society, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. He expressed the conviction that relations between the two countries, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, just as relations between the CPSU and the COPWE, would continue to develop successfully in the interests of general peace, democracy and socialism.

The PMAC and COPWE chairman pointed out that the broad popular masses of Ethiopia were now facing three main tasks, those of developing the national economy, forming a vanguard, Marxist-Leninist party of working people and enhancing the country's defence capability in the face of continued intrigues on the part of international imperialism.

On his part, Sharaf Rashidov briefed the Ethiopian leader on the main directions of the USSR's home andforeign policies and on the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to preserve world peace and remove the threat of nuclear war. Taking Uzbekistan as an example, he spoke about the advances made by the working people of Uzbekistan in economic, social and cultural fields, and about the unbreakable unity of all of the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups.

Sharaf Rashidov emphasised that the Soviet people and their Communist Party would continue to side with the Ethiopian revolution.

Celebrations Viewed

PM131334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Revolution Anniversary"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep -- Today the new year -- (?1976) by the Ethiopian calender -- is dawning here. Tomorrow the working people of Socialist Ethiopia will be celebrating their great holiday -- the ninth anniversary of the revolution which led the country onto a new path of development. In honor of the important date, demonstrations and meetings are being held thoughout Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people are approaching this anniversary under the themes of building a Marxist-Leninist party of the working people, creating the foundations of a socialist economy, and strengthening the motherland's defense capability. A great event will be the unveiling in Addis Ababa of a monument to the great revolutionary leader of working people throughout the world -- V.I. Lenin. This monument is a gift from the Soviet Union to the Ethiopian people. A CPSU delegation, led by S.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived here to take part in the unveiling ceremony and in the celebrations for the Ethiopian revolution anniversary.

In recent years, Ethiopia's revolutionary authorities have done a lot of work to transform the country on new foundations. The public sector in the economy continues to

grow, construction of new industrial enterprises is under way, and collective methods of agriculture are being consolidated. More than 3,500 supply and marketing cooperatives are operating and more than 1,000 production cooperatives have been created in rural localities. Great successes have been achieved in the education sphere. Millions of people have learned to read and write during the campaign to eliminate illiteracy. Health care is being developed, and the construction of children's establishments is under way.

Socialist Ethiopia stands firm on positions of defending peace and averting the imperialist threat of war. In the precelebration days, the local press notes that Ethiopia confirms its allegiance to the world anti-imperialist struggle and support for the efforts of oppressed and exploited peoples fighting for their liberation.

State, Party Greetings

PM131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, the COPWE Central Committee, the PMAC, the Council of Ministers, and all the friendly Ethiopian people on the national holiday -- the ninth anniversary of the revolution.

In the years that have elapsed Ethiopia's revolutionary development has benn marked by notable successes in the implementation of deep transformations in various spheres, and in the defense of the people's gains against encroachments by enemies within and without. Today in your country the most important tasks of state and economic building and social and cultural renewal are being solved in the interests of the working people. The process of creating a party guided by the theory of scientific socialism has entered its final stage.

In solving these great and complex tasks the new Ethiopia can continue to count on he Soviet Union's unfailing support.

In the international arena Socialist Ethiopia's anti-imperialist policy aimed at safe-fuarding peace and the peoples' security, curbing the arms race, and eliminating the vestiges of colonialims, racism, and apartheid enjoys the deserved respect of progressive forces and of all those who value the ideals of peace and justice. Ethiopia as never before participates actively and authoritatively in the common affairs of the African Continent's independent states and promotes Africa's cohesion in the face of the imperialist and reactionary forces' intrigues.

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that the multifaceted Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is being fruitfully implemented for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and social progress. This cooperation, based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (whose 5th anniversary falls this year), has good prospects for further development.

We express the confidence that the bonds of close friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop and strengthen successfully.

We wish you and, through you, the whole Ethiopian people, new successes on the path of building a new life.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Reception Held

PM141341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Taye Nesibu, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 12 September on the national holiday -- Revolution Day. The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

REAGAN-MUGABE MEETING 'MARKED BY CONTRADICTIONS'

LD140721 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 14 TASS -- A meeting between President of the United States Reagan and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that was held here on Tuesday was marked by serious contradictions. The main items on the agenda of the meeting were problems of the situation in southern Africa, above all the Namibian problem.

According to informed observers, the Zimbabwean prime minister criticized the course of the Reagan administration which actually encourages the crimes of the Pretoria regime and puts obstacles to a speedy granting of independence to Namibia.

The African leader demanded that Washington use the levers at the disposal of the United States in order to bring political and diplomatic pressure on the South African rulers so as to stabilize the situation in southern Africa. But going by pronouncements by high-placed representatives of the administration these demands have been rejected. It was made plain to Mugabe that the United States is not going to give up its constructive cooperation with the Pretoria racists.

COLOMBIAN SEARCH OF SOVIET SHIP 'FLAGRANT ACT'

PM131652 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed Article: "Flagrant Provocation"]

[Text] A flagrant act of provocation was committed in the Colombian port of Santa Marta on 30 August against the Soviet ship "Novogrudok," which was enroute from Colombia to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, and the United States.

In accordance with the generally accepted norms, the captain of the Soviet ship allowed representatives of the port and customs authorities to board the ship to carry out an inspection. Instead of that, however, on the orders of a "high command," an armed detachment numbering over 90 men under the command of a Colombian army major burst onto the ship and practically occupied it. In addition to military servicemen, the detachment also included staffers of the special services and the military police. Instead of an inspection, the Colombians actually subjected the ship to a 3-hour general search. They searched through all the cabins and personal items belonging to crewmembers and also opened cases of cargo bound for other countries, allegedly with the aim of looking for military cargo. The captain's demands that the provocative action cease had no effect.

The arbitrary action which took place on the Soviet ship "Novogrudok" is a further act of flagrant provocation undertaken on the orders of the U.S. special services. It can only be viewed as a further instance in the chain of events whose aim is to exacerbate the situation and to inflame anti-Sovietism.

PRAVDA VIEWS DETAILS OF ATOMMASH PLANT MISHAP

PM141800 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its First Edition for 15 September carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by PRAVDA correspondent N. Kryukov datelined Rostov-na-Donu discussing selflessness as a human quality.

A 700-word section describing the character of a certain Georgiy Fomenko, leader of a construction team at the Atommash plant, mentions that the construction site there is now a test of people's "devotion."

Kryukov says: "It transpired that those who should have know better, failed to take into consideration the peculiarities of the subsoil here. Because of flagrant errors in planning and in construction procedures certain buildings suffered substantial subsidence. People were evacuated. The rumor went around that 'Volgodonsk is adrift.' Some people were already writing in their letters: 'It's not worth coming here, no one knows what is yet to happen.' Others sought justification in what had happened for taking themselves off elsewhere. But there were those who firmly believed that Atommash would not be neglected.

"And that was indeed the case. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of crude violations of state discipline which had been committed by leaders of certain ministries, departments, and their subordinate organizations in planning, building, and operating production and sociocultural installations in Volgodonsk. Those to blame were severely punished.

"A party aktiv meeting took place in Volgodonsk. It was a most exacting discussion. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution was a reproach for the entire oblast party organization. The communists are drawing serious and profound conclusions from it."

The article continues with a discussion of how Fomenko "took very much to heart what has happened in Volgodonsk" and how he and his 50-strong team are working hard to fulfill the requirement of the resolution. Kryukov continues: "There have been improvements in the supply of material and technical resources for the construction project. The necessary steps have been taken and are being taken to exclude any subsoil subsidence."

DECREES ADOPTED ON CONSUMER GOODS, HEAT SYSTEMS

PM081810 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" column]

[Excerpts] More High-Quality and Varied Goods

In his speech at the June (1983) Plenum of our party's Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, underlined the social significance of increasing output of high-quality goods for the population and improving the trade in them. "It is not enough to improve the system of pecuniary reward for labor," he said. "We must also produce the necessary quantities of goods in demand. Moreover, quality standards must be the highest possible, without any falling short. At times now the situation is simply shameful -- the initial materials are good, but the product is such that people prefer to overpay a profiteer for well and tastefully made goods. This matter has to be corrected, and corrected without delay."

With this in mind the USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of further measures for improving trade, fulfilling the retail turnover plan, and increasing the production and raising the quality of consumer goods.

The adopted resolution points to substantial shortcomings in organization of the trade and production of consumer goods.

In particular it was noted that many industrial enterprises still produce low-quality goods that fail to meet modern needs and are not in demand among the population. And trade does not have any effective influence on shaping plans for producing ranges of goods, accepts very low quality goods, and builds up stocks that are difficult to clear. The sale of certain types of technically complex domestic equipment is being inhibited by industry's insufficient output of accessories and components.

The supply to the population of a number of goods of which there are sufficient stocks is unsatisfactory. Thus in certain regions interruptions in fish trading have been allowed. There are insufficient deliveries of prepacked goods.

The USSR Trade Ministry and the Tsentrosoyuz, as well as ministries and departments with a trade network are being slow to reorient their work. Goods are not always properly distributed among trade systems and regions. The study and forecasting of consumer demand and the application of scientific management methods in the sector are inadequately organized. The mechanization of trade processes is lax; serious shortcomings continue to exist in the operation of trade enterprises.

The resolution sets out measures to eliminate these and other shortcomings, to more fully satisfy consumer demand for goods, to ensure that turnover balances with goods resources, and to improve trade management.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Trade Ministry, and the Tsentrosoyuz, as well as ministries and departments with a trade network, are obliged to ensure the elaboration and implementation of supplementary measures necessary to fulfill retail turnover plans and to take effective measures in conjunction with industrial ministries and departments to accelerate the review of the range of products and increase the production and raise the quality of those goods in consumer demand. Organizational work to raise trading organizations' responsibility accepting delivery of goods of good quality and the agreed range and at strengthening their influence on the shaping of plans for producing goods in accordance with consumer demand must be increased.

The relevant ministries and departments have been set targets for increasing the output of pre-packed goods, expanding the production of accessories and components for technically complex equipment (cameras and movie cameras, tape recorders, video recorders and other equipment), improving the organization of the fish trade, and expanding the use of fish in public catering enterprises.

It is proposed that a number of ministries examine at collegiums the situation with regard to the fulfillment of goods production targets and the improvement of their quality, and severely call to task those officials who are directly responsible for producing low-quality output (on the basis of facts examined by the USSR Council of Ministers).

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are obliged to ensure an increase in state, plan, and labor discipline at enterprises producing and selling consumer goods, and to mobilize the efforts of labor collectives to fulfill the corresponding plan targets and socialist pledges, as well as the measures stipulated in the resolution.

The Restructuring of Fuel and Energy Facilities

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Supplementary Measures To Increase the Efficiency of the Fuel and Energy Facilities of Cities and Other Population Centers" which maps out measures for the rational consolidation of sources of heat energy, the gradual closing down of small and uneconomic boilers, and a rise in the level of mechanization and automation in the work of the heat supply system.

Provisions are made for the creation of housing and municipal economy associations under union republic ministries to operate and repair heat supply systems (Teplokommunenergo) and also for the division of the relevant functions among these associations, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and industrial and agricultural enterprises. The functions of these associations have been determined. In particular the "Teplokommunenergo" associations are charged with the task of ensuring a reliable and uninterrupted supply of thermal energy to communal and other consumers in populated areas, monitoring their expenditure of thermal energy, and implementing measures for the economical and rational use of fuel and energy resources, including on the basis of the development of centralized heat supply.

In the next few years measures are to be implemented to reduce fuel expenditures on heat supply by way of a reduction in the numbers of small boilers. The city heat supply schedule is planned. Construction and expansion of boilers not stipulated in the plan is prohibited.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments are charged with ensuring production of efficient types of boilers and the withdrawal of obsolete types from production and the production in the necessary quantities of equipment to merchanize and automate the work of heat supply systems.

The USSR Gossnab has been given with the functions of supplying the components for the equipment and the other articles for heating boilers of defined productivity and also heat centers [teplovyye punkty] that are being built and modernized.

It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification establish the appropriate monitoring of the implementation of this resolution.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SHCHARANSKIY ACTIVITIES

LD141533 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] [passage indistinct] Shcharanskiy did not spare any effort or time in his so-called public work. He was involved in writing two slanderous letters to American scientists and congressmen about harassment and repression of people who wanted to leave the Soviet Union. Western public figures were prompted by such letters to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. In a conversation with one of the leaders of the International Zionist Organization called [name indistinct], who came to Moscow in September 1975, Shcharanskiy appealed to him to do everything to stop grain exports to the Soviet Union. [Name indistinct] was engaged in organizing economic pressure against the Soviet Union.

At the end of 1976, Shcharanskiy and others wrote and sent abroad a letter calling for maintaining the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which discriminates against the Soviet Union in trade. The advocates of keeping the amendment to the detriment of relations between the two countries used the letter as an argument to back up their position.

Shcharanskiy organized a political campaign for the exit from the USSR of the same people that the government temporarily refused permission to, because they had access to military and other secrets of the Soviet Government. Undoubtedly, Schcharanskiy knew very well who in the West was interested in such people. Furthermore, Shcharanskiy gathered from the so-called refuseniks secret information that he passed (?on) to agents of foreign intelligence. At the same time, as it was established at the trial, in order to politically damage the Soviet Union, Shcharanskiy made up false lists of citizens who had supposedly been refused exit to Israel. In these lists were people who had left the Soviet Union long before, and even those who had never even applied. It turned out that many of those who had signed Shcharanskiy's appeal to the West knew nothing about it. One such petition has 30 signatures, all of which were forged by Shcharanskiy, according to evidence given by handwriting experts.

Comment by [name indistinct] Nikolayev: And now, before we proceed, a note from the editor. The U.S. (?courts), Chapter 37, Section (?793) reads: A. Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense, with intent or reason to believe that the information is to be used in the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation; B. Whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with a like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts to copy, take, make, or obtain any sketch, photograph, blueprint, map, model, instrument, (?appliance), document, writing or note of anything connected with the national defense shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR RIVER ACCIDENT

PM140841 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] As the press has reported, criminal proceedings have been taken in the case of the accident involving the diesel ship "Aleksandr Suvorov" on 5 June this year on the Volga River near Ulyanovsk City.

As a result of the investigation carried out by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, the ship's captain, V.V. Kleymenov, was charged.

The RSFSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases under the chairmanship of G.P. Chernyshov, member of the RSFSR Supreme Court, has recently examined the charge against him.

Comrade N.S. Trubin, RSFSR deputy prosecutor, prosecuted for the state in the case.

Kleymenov was accused by the republic's Prosecutor's Office of displaying an irresponsible attitude toward the execution of his officiail duties as captain, in violation of the requirements of the Regulations for Service on Ships of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and thus failing to fulfill the existing normative acts governing the safety of the ship's paasage and that of the people on board, failing to ensure proper leadership of the crew's command staff, and taking no steps to ensure the proper organization of watch duty and the observance of labor discipline on the ship, which was one cause of the accident, in which those immediately to blame died.

The court session fully confirmed the charges against Captain Kleymenov.

The RSFSR Supreme Court sentenced Kleymenov to 10 years' imprisonment with subsequent deprivation of the right to hold command posts on passenger ships for a further 3 years.

RASHIDOV SPEECH AT TASHKENT EPDC MEETING REPORTED

GF071358 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Report on address delivered by Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Uzbekistan, during the 4th EPDC Intergovernmental Council meeting in Tashkent on 5 September -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Sharaf Rashidov said that the legitimate desire of the countries which have achieved independence to change the existing inequitable situation, create lasting and efficient means of communications of their own, achieve complete independence in the information and cultural domain, and, within this framework, to achieve a new world information system is regarded in the Soviet Union with understanding and sympathy.

Sharaf Rashidov said that the Soviet Union supports the establishment of the international program for the development of communications and its conversion into an effective organization for developing information and communications media in various countries and regions of the world. Apart from this, he said: We believe that the success to be achieved by developing countries in eliminating (?shortcomings) in the field of information media and in adopting new, efficient, and wise measures in the field of communications depends on the active effort they themselves will make. In this regard, I would like to explain the experience gained by Uzbekistan in resolving difficulties. With the great effort of the Soviet Union and with the aid and support of the peoples living in the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan established a modern industrial sector, mechanized its agricultural domain, and achieved a high cultural level in a short period of time. Toward the end of the past century, there were only 500 to 600 editions of a newspaper in Turkestan [as heard]. The whole of Central Asia was [words indistinct] until the revolution. Currently, however, 287 newspapers and 75 journals are being published in Uzbekistan. A total of 18 publishing houses are operating in the republic. Five or six (?new) books are available for each person in Uzbekistan every year. As for the radio and television, they are supplying the majority of the information. There is no village in Uzbekistan which does not receive radio and television casts. A 375-meter-high television tower was erected in Tashkent recently. This tower has made continuous telecasts on five channels possible. It is worth mentioning that there is hardly a family in Uzbekistan which does not have television. UZTAG [Uzbek Telegraph Agency] has adequate means of gathering, processing, and transmitting literary and (?factual) information. UZTAG is (?preparing about 1,000) [words indistinct] on every subject in various languages every year and drawing up reports for foreign consumption.

In conclusion, Sharaf Rashidov said: As in the case of the entire Soviet Union, Uzbekistan too wishes that reports by mass media organs reflect [word indistinct] developments in a correct and just way and contribute toward improving moral and political [word indistinct] in the world and toward the effort made for achieving a better understanding among the peoples. We are categorically opposed to pressures in international affairs, incorrect reporting, and provocations.

RASHIDOV AT FETE COMMEMORATING AL-KHOREZMI

LD111328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Today in Tashkent a gala jubilee meeting took place devoted to the 1,200th anniversary of Al-Khorezmi, an outstanding scholar and thinker of the medieval East. Comrade Rashidov participated in the meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEWS STATE OF WINTER FUEL STOCKS

PM081339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fuel for Winter"]

[Summary] Normal winter working in the city and the countryside depends primarily on the work of the country's fuel and energy complex. Examples of good work have been set by a number of fuel and energy enterprises.

"However, all is not well in the vast coal industry. Quite a few mines and open pits are failing to cope with their plans, production capacities and mining equipment are being assimilated only slowly, and deadlines for commissioning new enterprises are being broken. The result of all this has been that the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry failed to fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity in the first half-year. From the beginning of the 5-year plan, the sector has had a shortfall of 13 million tons of coal against the plan target. The majority of laggard mines are to be found in the Oktyabrugol, Dzerzhinskugol, and Prokopyevskugol associations. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has not been paying the necessary attention to the production of high-grade coal and coal briquettes for the heating of apartment blocks and other consumer needs."

The main task is to supply fuel on time and in the requisite amounts, and much depends on the work of machine builders if mines and power stations are to work successfully.

"In the preparation for winter, great tasks face gas industry workers. In the remaining days of fine weather they must focus attention on this year's projects that are nearing completion so as to supply gas to the cities, villages, and enterprises by the time the cold weather sets in. Unfortunately, gas workers are still frequently failing their customers. Targets for laying distribution pipes from main gas pipelines to power stations are not being met. The Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, in conjunction with the Ministry of Power and Electrification, must take measures to make good the omission.

"Last year's warm winter made it possible to stockpile supplies of fuel at power stations. But despite that, the stockpiling of supplies of coal is falling behind the target. The situation regarding coal deliveries from the Kuzbass is particularly alarming. The coal is there in the coalfield, but help is required from railroad workers. There are still quite a few discrepancies in the reception and stockpiling of coal at power stations."

Economical use must be made of fuel stocks, and the overexpenditure of fuel caused by defects in heating systems and hot water supplies must be eliminated. It is the task of communists and party committees to ensure that fuel stocks are built up and used thriftily.

TASS REPORTS 14 SEP LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1498

LD150730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1498," was launched on Wednesday in the USSR. On board is scientific equipment to continue research into the earth's natural resources.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of orbit, 89.4 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface, 305 km; minimum distance, 222 km; inclination of orbit, 82.3 degrees.

The equipment is working normally.

TASKS OF SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS DESCRIBED

LD131322 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working aboard the orbital station "Salyut-7" for two months and a half.

During the past days the flight programme included geophysical experiments, refuelling the station and medico-biological investigations.

On assignment from specialists in different branches of the national economy the space crew photographed and made visual and instrumental observations of areas of land and the world ocean of interest to them, meteorological phenomena, dust and smoke pollutions of the atmosphere.

The cosmonauts have practically completed the work planned with the ship "Progress-17" and stowed away the spent equipment in the vacated cargo compartment.

One of the days of the past week was devoted to a complete medical checkup of the crew members. They checked on the bioelectrical activity of their hearts at rest and the reaction of blood circulation to dosed physical exercises. They also weighed themselves and assessed the condition of individual groups of muscles.

Today's schedule includes stocktaking of life-support facilities, visual observations under a programme for exploring the Earth's natural resources, and physical exercises.

The flight of the orbital research complex "Salyut-7--Soyuz T-9--Progress-17" continues. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are in good condition and feel well.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON DISCIPLINE

PM141537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Increasing the Responsibility and Discipline of Communists"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of party commissions under leading Army and Navy political organs has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. There was an examination of the question of party commissions' participation in the work of political organs and party organizations in increasing communists' responsibility and discipline in light of the party's present-day requirements. A report on this question was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, responsible secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Commission.

The conference was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and I. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. Participating in the conference's work were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate.

It was noted in the report and during its discussion that the party's demands on improving work style and strengthening discipline and organization as set out in the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions and in speeches and articles by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have gained the approval of the whole party and the support of the Soviet people, communists, and all Army and Navy personnel. The solution of the tasks set before the Armed Forces by the party is also directly dependent on the successful implementation of these demands, and those tasks must now be resolved in a more complex atmosphere than ever before: The atmosphere of an increasing military threat toward socialism and of sharply increased imperialist aggressiveness.

There was a detailed discussion of the responsible role that political organ party commissions are called on to play in the struggle to further increase combat readiness, to step up the party's influence on all aspects of troop life, and to eradicate existing shortcomings. Where now is the link by which to unravel the whole chain, in V.I. Lenin's metaphorical expression? Central Committee plenum decisions, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches, and his talk with party veterans contain a clear guideline on that score. That link lies in the comprehensive raising of cadres' personal responsibility and discipline, the stepping up of performance verification, and strict demandingness toward those people, particularly leaders, who do not set an example in the fulfillment of their party and official duty and who violate the norms of party conduct. And what is needed here, the conference noted, is not more and more new reminders, albeit strict reminders, but uncompromising principledness, daily organizational work, and a high degree of exactingness toward every official and every communist with respect to the way they fulfill the duties entrusted to them in their allotted areas.

Work on checking communists' fulfillment of the CPSU rules and their clear and supremely precise precepts must be made even more efficient: It is incumbent on the party member to set an example of a communist attitude to labor, to master equipment, to improve his skill, to comprehensively strengthen the USSR's defense might, and to combat window dressing, conceit, and complacency....

The concretization of personal demands in this area is an effective means of ensuring communists' vanguard role and an important reserve for increasing party influence on military discipline within subunits, units, and on ships and for raising the standard of the personnel's combat training. A full return by each person at his place of work is the party's main, fundamental present-day demand on communists.

The attention paid by political organs and party commissions to questions of communists' moral education must be further stepped up and their influence on party organizations' attitude to the implementation of those questions increased. Instances of negligence, abuse of official position, deceit, injustice, vanity, and indifference to people cannot be tolerated, and all the antitheses of communist morality must arouse active opposition. A true, principled, Bolshevik nature and implacability must be shown in the evaluation of instances of that kind, and one must not wait for warning signals but must seek such instances out and nip them in the bud. In this context, special attention was drawn to preventive work by party commissions.

Party commissions must make fuller use of their rights, must not limit themselves merely to the examination of personal matters, as is sometimes the case, must not expect assignments to come to them, but must go out themselves where matters are difficult, must use the language of party-minded exactingness, and such tried and tested methods as face-to-face conversations with communists regardless of their position. Party discipline is indivisible and compulsory for all.

The conference discussed ways of improving the forms and methods of verification that are being implemented by party commissions under the guidance of political organs. It was stressed that the fulfillment of this very important function by party commissions provides an opportunity for increasing the party's influence on the elimination of mistakes and difficulties in the training and education of personnel and the consistent implementation of communists' vanguard role in all matters. Note was made of the need to constantly maintain workers' contacts with local party organs and party commissions, and the need to arm oneself more actively with general party experience was mentioned. There was a detailed examination of how to improve work with letters, complaints, and statements, how to provide effective assistance to party organizations in the analysis of a communist's misdemeanor from its origin to its consequences, how to expose the causes of violations, and how to formulate and implement proposals on the elimination of shortcomings.

The question of ensuring high quality recruitment to the party and the education of party reinforcements occupied a special place at the conference. The attention of political organs, party commissions, and primary party organizations must be constantly drawn to this question. While a high degree of exactingness must be shown toward party recruits, all instances of over-hasty recruitment into the CPSU, formalism, haste, and lack of discrimination must be prevented and condemned.

The time for reports and elections is approaching among Army and Navy party organizations. The task is to make the fullest use of them to further develop communists' service and sociopolitical activeness and to create in every party organization a genuinely party-minded atmosphere, an environment of creative searching, a mutual exactingness, criticism, and self-criticism. All this will serve to further improve work with cadres, to strengthen party and military discipline, to intensify the party's influence on the quality of combat and political training, and to increase the Armed Forces' combat might.

CEREMONY HELD TO MARK TANK TROOPS DAY 9 SEP

PM121001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to Tank Troops Day was held in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 9 September.

In the meeting's presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KBG; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee; marshals of troop categories, generals, tank troop veterans, tank builders and designers, and representatives of the capital's party, soviet, and public organizations, and labor collectives.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. With fervent enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected as the meeting's honorary presidium.

Warm greetings were addressed to the tankmen by V.A. Matyukhin, fitter at the Moscow Krasnyy Oktyabr machine-building production association, L.I. Shvetsova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and M.A. Zakharov, deputy minister of defense industry.

The meeting was addressed by Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

The ceremonial meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A gala concert followed the ceremonial meeting.

Losik Address

OW130713 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0615 GMT 11 Sep 83

["Today Is Tank Troops Day" talk by Marshal Armored Troops Oleg Aleksandrovich Losik, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forced are solemnly observing Tank Troops Day. This holiday was established by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in 1946 to mark the great services of Soviet armored troops and those who built tanks during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

This year Tank Troops Day is being observed in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's selfless labor in fulfilling the grandiose program for the economic and social development of the country outlined by the 26th congress of our party. A great political and labor upsurge in the country was evoked by the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time, the international situation has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the present U.S. Administration.

The United States and its NATO partners have unfolded an unprecedented arms race, are striving to upset the established balance of strategic forces and force us into a unilateral disarmament, and to achieve military supremacy over the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It is quite obvious that in this situation the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are forced to pay unremitting attention to questions of strengthening our motherland's defense capability. Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: We will continue doing everything necessary to ensure the security of our country, our friends, and our allies. We will increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a mighty factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction.

The party pays great attention to armored troops in the general system of measures aimed at further perfecting the Armed Forces. They are the main strike forces of the ground troops. Soviet armored troops have traversed a long and glorious path in their development. Their emergence is inseparably linked with the name of the great Lenin. The beginning of Soviet tank building was initiated on the personal instruction of the leader of the revolution. It is also symbolic that the first Soviet tank was named Borets za Svobodu, Tovarishch Lenin [Comrade Lenin, Fighter for Freedom].

During the period between the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, owing to the country's industrialization, new models of armored vehicles were received by the armored troops, and armored units and formations were established. Soviet military science elaborated a fundamentally new theory of the combat application of armored troops, and highly skilled armored personnel were trained.

Qualitatively new tanks were created before the war -- the T-34 and KV tanks. At the time, these were first-class combat vehicles, while the T-34 tank, which saw service throughout the war was recognized as the best tank in the world. Together with servicemen from other branches of the Armed Forces, Soviet tank troops participated actively in the defense of state interests and the borders of our motherland -- on the Chinese Eastern Railroad (KVZHD), Lake Khasan, Halhin Gol, and the Karelian Isthmus. However, Soviet armored troops demonstrated their combat skill, courage, and heroism most completely and vividly in the battles of the Great Patriotic War.

It can be said without exaggeration that during the past war not a single major operation was carried out without the participation of tanks. Soviet tank troops invested their battle standards with unfading glory during the Battle of Moscow. It was precisely here, on the fields around Moscow, that the tank guards were born. In the region of Stalingrad, our armored mechanized corps caught a formation of more than 300,000 Hitlerites in their steel pincers and the Hitlerites were subsequently routed and taken prisoner.

A leading role also belonged to the armored troops in the Kursk Battle fighting, the 40th anniversary of which we recently marked solemnly. The activities of armored troops were particularly extensive in operations toward the end of the war. Advancing in the spearhead of major strikes at the front, the tank armies and the armored and mechanized corps independently and in cooperation with the combined arms formations and aviation, penetrated the enemy's defenses on a broad front and to a great depth. Developing their advance they surrounded large groups of the enemy, relentlessly pursued them, captured bridgeheads on water obstacles, and routed the enemy's reserves in head-on battles.

It was precisely the armored troops who with their decisive action lent an exclusive maneuverable nature to the operations of the past war. The motherland has assessed highly the combat feats of the tank troops. More than 250,000 servicemen of the armored troops were awarded orders and medals, 1,142 tank troops personnel were honored with the title hero of the Soviet Union, while 16 tank troops personnel have received this title twice.

It is impossible to list all the feats accomplished by the tank troops during the war or to provide the names of all their heroes, either those alive or those who fell in combat for the motherland. There are very many of them. In Volgograd and Koloch, in Belgorod and Kursk, in Borisov, Minsk, and Ivov, in Vienna, Berlin, and Prague our glorious T-34's stand on granite pedestals as eternal monuments to the incomparable courage and valor of the Soviet tank troops.

A great contribution to strengthening the armored troops during the war was made by the toilers in the rear. It was they who supplied 104,000 tanks and self-propelled guns to the front. More than 9,000 workers of the tank industry were presented with high government awards and many of them were given the title hero of socialist labor.

After the war, armored troops were further developed qualitatively. Modern tanks embody both the experience of war and the latest achievements of science and technology. Tanks possess great firepower, reliable protection, and high mobility. Included in the armored troops are motorized rifle, missile, and artillery units and subunits, as well as units and subunits of air defense, engineering, and other specialized troops. This permits armored formations to use the combat capabilities of tanks more fully, gives them tactical and operative independence, and ensures the conduct of combat activities in sectors at a great distance from the main forces. They are capable of carrying out combat activities in complex ground and air situations both day and night.

Along with the development of tanks, new highly effective antitank means have also been rapidly developed since the war, primarily guided antitank missiles. Therefore, in modern combat the armored troops will have to carry out their combat tasks in more complicated conditions than during the past war. However, armored vehicles are also being constantly improved, in connection with which the combat efficiency of the armored troops as a whole is constantly growing. Tanks maintain their role as the primary weapons system on the battlefield while armored troops maintain their role as the main striking force of the Ground Forces.

In the West they often talk about the Soviet tank threat. This is a false assertion; we threaten nobody. We simply have the necessary number of tanks to create a powerful armored shield against the aggressive intentions of the imperialists. The might of the armored troops depends directly on the people who have been given this first-class military equipment. The present generation of tank troops is made up of servicemen who have high principles and who are totally loyal to the motherland, masters of a complicated but respected military profession, and have a perfect command of this formidable military equipment.

Considerable time has passed since the salvos of the last war fell silent, but the combat traditions of the tank troops live on in the hearts of the young generation of servicemen.

Today's generation of tank troops has taken in hand the controls of combat vehicles and inherited everything heroic that brought glory to our people and their Armed Forces during the difficult years of the war.

Soviet armored troops, like all servicemen of the Armed Forces, are doing everything necessary to ensure constant, high combat readiness. The socialist competition under the slogal "Heighten vigilance and reliably ensure the motherland's security" is predicated to solving this important task. This competition was initiated by the collective of the guards Katovskiy Proskurovka-Berlin Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov armored regiment.

The personnel of the armored forces are meeting their holiday with new successes. Persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tank troops, in joint ranks with Soviet servicemen in general, are reliably defending the peaceful and constructive labor of the Soviet people and the historic conquests of socialism. They are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Concluding my address, I would like to congratulate all Soviet tank troops and tank builders on the holiday, and wish them new successes in the task of further strengthening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. On behalf of tank troops, I would like to greet the veterans of armored troops on the holiday and I express profound gratitude to them for their enormous efforts in the military patriotic education of the youth. Thank you for your attention.